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WARSAW PACT AWAITS WEST'S MOVE IN MBFR TALKS

PM031018 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

["Our Commentary" by Igor Melnikov: "The Ball Is in the West's Court"]

[Text] The participants in the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have returned to the Hofburg Palace's Redoutensaal after the summer break. At the end of October the representatives of the 19 states will be able to celebrate a special jubilee -- the 10th anniversary of the talks.

But there is nothing to rejoice about. The situation which has developed in Vienna can only please the enemies of disarmament and military detente. The results have been virtually zero: So far not a single line of the text of the future agreement has been written, although the participants in the talks have practically everything necessary for the successful completion of work on a first-stage agreement. This is a source of special concern for the peace-loving public in an acute and crucial period of confrontation between the forces of peace and war in the world. The accelerated buildup of weaponry in central Europe by Washington and NATO, primarily to plans to deploy the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of countries, including participants in the Vienna talks, only emphasizes the urgent need for specific steps to eliminate the threat of war and limit arms.

The West is to blame for the deadlock at the talks. As for the USSR and its allies, their position is determined by a principled and constructive approach to the object and aim of the Vienna dialogue. "In the present complex international situation," the Warsaw Pact states' Prague Declaration said, "it is particularly essential for there to be progress in the sphere of actually limiting and reducing armaments and armed forces." As is known, the socialist countries have repeatedly advocated a reduction in military potentials in central Europe and have confirmed in practice their desire to make an all-round contribution to this process.

The Warsaw Pact states are constantly in search of realistic and mutually acceptable solutions in Vienna. One need only recall the main events at the talks this year -- the package of proposals submitted by the socialist countries in February and the full-scale draft "Agreement on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments and Related Measures in Central Europe," which they made public in June.

These initiatives preserve all the useful things that have been achieved at the talks and at the same time, using a new approach, contain the necessary prerequisites for the achievement of success. The nature of this approach is the fixing of equal collective ceilings on the numerical strength of NATO and Warsaw Pact Armed Forces at the lower level of 900,000 men on each side, including 700,000 men in the ground forces. This step would be taken irrespective of the disputes and disagreements about the assessment of the numerical strength of forces -- a stumbling block artificially created at the talks by the Western participants.

The ball is now in the West's court, and only the West's court. In the interests of peace and security it is important that it speak as honestly and constructively as the socialist states. But when are the people on the other side of the Atlantic and in the European capitals of the NATO states actually going to speak?

DISAVOWAL OF BUSH INF STATEMENT 'OBSTRUCTIONIST'

LD301912 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The stand of the Reagan administration, which stubbornly refuses to take into consideration the British and French nuclear weapons in the balance of forces between NATO and the Warsaw treaty at the Geneva talks, is severely criticized even by convinced NATOists as being in conflict with common sense. West European political figures, experts on the problems of limitation of arms are forced to admit that the Soviet Union's readiness to leave in Europe after reductions exactly as many Soviet medium-range missiles as Britain and France have combined is the Soviet Union's strongest argument at the talks and the most convincing evidence of Moscow's wish to reach a fair agreement.

The demand that British and French medium-range nuclear weapons should be taken into consideration does not mean at all the right of the participants in the Geneva talks to decide the destiny of these weapons. This demand only stands to mean that real facts cannot be disregarded.

In criticizing the American side's double-standards in evaluating the similar national security problems of the USSR and the USA, Hans Joachim Vogel, chairman of the group of the Social Democratic Party of the FRG said: Who would demand from the USA that it disregard 162 missiles, if they were deployed in the Caribbean or in Central America and theatened its territory from there?

Even U.S. Vice President George Bush was forced to admit that Washington's arguments in refusing to take into consideration the nuclear weapons of Britain and France hold no water. The American vice president said that, in the final analysis, these systems should be taken into consideration in the global arms control efforts.

But Larry Speakes, a spokesman for the White House, was in a hurry to disavow the statement by the U.S. vice president by saying that British and French missiles have never been and will not be a subject of the talks with the Soviet Union. Moreover, Speakes claimed that Bush had not made at all the above-said statement, which was, in real fact, placed on record by American pressmen and issued through news agencies. This incident has once again shown that the stand of the American side at the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe remains at the "zero" point and obstructionist, and all speculations of the White House about the alleged "flexibility" of the U.S. delegation's stand at the Geneva talks is simply a deception.

PRAVDA'S AFANASYEV RECALLS EDINBURGH TALKS, KAL

PM021847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 83 First Edition p 6

[Academician V. Afanasyev article: "Talks in Edinburgh"]

[Text] Edinburgh is one of the most beautiful cities not only in Great Britain but also in the whole world. The city, located close to the cold North Sea, is so beautiful and unusual that it is often called the "Athens of the North." We saw for ourselves that this was not the warm Athens. In southern climes September is usually considered a mild time of year -- sunny, warm, tranquil and with calm seas. But this same September we were greeted here by cold, a gusty, squally wind and at times with rain. So the raincoats and umbrellas which we took with us came in useful.

We saw the city, the first records of which goes back to the sixth century, only from the windows of our bus, as there was so much work, running here and there, and so many discussions. But there is very much here of interest to look at. From the old, medieval, and extraordinarily picturesque buildings and edifices (among them are some that are 12 stories high, which is unusual for that period) to the modern buildings of glass and steel, the new engineering, pharmaceutical, paper-making, and other enterprises.

The only place of interest that we managed to see was one of the oldest universities in Europe, which celebrated its 400th anniversary during our stay -- Edinburgh University. Incidentally, our concluding press conference was held there.

I make no secret of the fact that it was with pleasure that I sat for a while at a table at which Walter Scott, one of Great Britain's greatest poets and writers, and a favorite of many generations of Soviet -- and not just Soviet -- children, had studied and written his marvellous books. And alongside was Napoleon's table which had been brought from the island of St. Helena, where this ousted claimant to world domination had whiled away his final days.

And now to explain who "we" were.

We were a small group -- or "team," as we were christened by the local press -- Soviet public figures, scholars and military men. We were the participants in the traditional unofficial meeting which is being called the "Edinburgh Conversations." This is the fourth such meeting (two in Moscow and two in Edinburgh).

These talks are devoted to an exchange of opinions on topical problems of the contemporary international situation and above all to questions of preserving peace, ending the nuclear arms race, and disarmament and detente in Europe.

Taking part in the talks, apart from the Soviet representatives, were J. Burnett, rector of Edinburgh University: Prof J. Erickson, a well-known expert on military-strategic questions; British Army General H. Beach, former chief of its rear services; retired Admiral McGeoch, a well-known Scottish submariner who participated in World War II and who, like Admiral Nelson, lost his left eye; and others. Americans took part in the discussion for the first time. Among them was Prof E. Rostow, former director of the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

In the recent past E. Rostow was a very close associate of the U.S. President. And although the squabbles and scrapes in the U. S. Administration ousted him from his leading position, he was and still remains the most zealous, anti-Soviet-minded champion of his former chief's policy. Moreover, he is one of the ringleaders of the American "Committee on the Present Danger" -- an extremely reactionary organization to which rightwing figures not only of the United States but also of the entire capitalist world belong.

It was with him that our main battles at the talks in Edinburgh were fought. There were many disputes and clashes there. They covered a multitude of the most vital problems of contemporary international development: the general state of affairs, the talks in Geneva and Vienna, the Soviet peace-loving initiatives, Reagan's "initiatives," and so forth. There were many disagreements, variant views [raznochteniye], accusations, and much suspicion and mistrust. As for our hospitable hosts -- the British -- they modestly kept themselves somewhere in the middle, trying to attenuate the Soviet-American disagreements.

I want to say straightaway that the overall result of the talks is encouraging. Many of the disputes were over the final document. And mainly with the same E. Rostow. However, even he (it is difficult to say why, for a hawk cannot be turned into a dove over 2 or 3 days of talks) withdrew his numerous objections and amendments.

As a result, all the participants in the "Edinburgh Conversations" unanimously came to the following conclusions:

Nuclear war goes against common sense, and it is impossible to achieve victory in such a war. The unimaginable consequences of a nuclear war and the intensifying danger of the development of a conventional war into a nuclear war and also the impossibility of a limited nuclear war leave mankind with no other alternative then to observe the norms of peaceful life. Moreover, the swift increase in the cost of arms is, in itself, leading to a situation where it becomes impossible to satisfy human aspirations.

Now more than ever, it is clear that peace is indivisible. All countries ought to implement the proposal put forward by the UN secretary general in 1983 that the countries should declare once again their adherence to the principles of the UN Charter and their desire to save future generations from that scourge — war.

The continuation of the arms race threatens to undermine the foundations of international peace and security. Accordingly it is essential to reach agreement at the current Geneva talks on intermediate-range nuclear means in Europe and on strategic arms as a matter of utmost priority and at the lowest of all possible levels. Agreement ought to be reached as soon as possible on the coordinated reduction of conventional armed forces and armaments at the Vienna talks.

Other possible measures were discussed aimed at weakening the threat of war and reducing the scale of the arms race. In particular, proposals were examined on freezing nuclear arms both qualitatively and quantitatively, on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons testing, and also on preventing the spread of the arms race to space.

There is an imperative need for steps to be taken at all levels for strengthening mutual trust, rectifying erroneous notions, and also for the speediest implementation of initiatives capable of bringing about a relaxation of tension and consolidation of international stability. The participants approved the results of the work of the Madrid meeting and pointed to the great significance of the upcoming conference on confidence-building measures, for strengthening security, and disarmament in Europe that will begin in Stockholm in January 1984.

Drawing up a constructive approach and adopting positive measures are now more essential than ever in the interests of universal peace and security. It is essential to focus attention on the study of all possibilities for lowering the level of confrontation, and above all in central Europe where this level is extremely high at present.

And finally, in the broader context, the meeting's participants acknowledged that threats now exist that are common to the whole world -- threats to the environment that go beyond national borders and demand the establishment of cooperation among all states without delay.

Of course, the conclusions and proposals of the talks' participants cannot be called radical, nor can they be deemed to suit us fully. But it remains an indisputable fact that they can serve the cause of peace.

And now let us turn to events surrounding and aside from the "Edinburgh meetings."

For us Soviet participants the tremendous interest that was displayed precisely in this -- the fourth -- discussion, was somewhat unexpected. At the three previous ones there had been nothing of the kind. I think that it was a question here of the fact that in the present unprecedentedly acute and dangerous international situation, an East-West meeting was taking place at these talks for the first time since the incident involving the South Korean aircraft, albeit a meeting at very low level [khotya i na mini-urovne].

There were many attempts to wreck this meeting. Attempts were made not to issue visas to us. In the end they were issued but in a different way for each individual. One received a visa for 6 days, another for 8 days, and a third for 2 weeks, while I was graciously permitted to spend a whole month in the country. We put our heads together and decided that we would all leave Great Britain together, after exactly 6 days. That is what we indeed did, although a number of talks, interviews and a press conference were to have taken place in London.

The game of leap-frog involving the visas was a kind of trifle but in this action, which was unworthy of a country such as Great Britain, a definite stance could be discerned: to discriminate at least to some degree against representatives of our motherland.

All the same, the "Edinburgh Conversations" did take place, which in itself represented a "breech" in the positions of lies and slander which are being heaped upon us by certain circles in the West.

Our "team" came under the unsleeping eye of the West's press. Dozens of correspondents from many countries besieged us with questions, the majority of which can in no way be classified as objective. They were mainly questions about the incident involving the South Korean aircraft; moreover, in Britain, as in the West in general, just one -- the American -- version of this incident was being bandied about in every way.

At a press conference, on radio and television, and in the newspapers we explained that this incident was a sophisticated provocation organized by the U.S. special services, and we gave detailed and authentic elucidation the factual aspect of this action and showed that the guilt of its organizers, despite all their tricks, had been proven. We did so day after day, and even several times a day.

It seems to us that if not everything, then a great deal in this incident has become clearer to our readers. The majority of our colleagues in the press have passed on quite accurately and fully what we said. But there were also journalists above all those from various [radio] "voices," who are of the kind who literally do their utmost to distort the policy of the CPSU and Soviet state and to distort our utterances. This was done by the most varied methods, all the way to ascribing to us things we did not say. They attributed to us answers to questions that had not even been put to us. Certain phrases were plucked out of their overall context and turned into banner headlines. Argument and proof went by the board. The end was artificially transposed to the beginning.... Such are the ethics of the "free" press. However, asking that it expound our positions accurately is perfectly futile.

The correspondents who "tormented" us, like, incidentally, those politicians whose interests they represent, were unable to answer a good dozen questions which we put to them. And the chief one of these was: Who benefits from this (the aircraft incident)?

We had to remind them of Tchaikovskiy's brilliant opera "The Queen of Spades" and remind them of the countess who possessed the secret of the three cards.

The incumbent of the White House received these three cards and received them because they had been marked in advance. The aircraft incident enabled him:

-- Firstly, to push through Congress, as if on greased rails, his gigantic military program which had been noticeably faltering prior to the incident;

-- Secondly, to block the talks on nuclear arms in Europe ("Can one really reach agreement with the Russians?");

-- Thirdly, to launch monstrous anti-Soviet chauvinist hysteria never before seen either in the United States or throughout the world. There is a great multitude of manifestations of this hysteria. We shall cite just one, by no means the most important, but eloquent: An American who is very fond of his drink throws into the sea crates of the world's best (in the opinion of those same Americans) vodka, Russian vodka.

There is no limit to the frenzy of the White House's incumbent. But the dashing cowboy has short arms, although the horses on which he regularly shows off in front of camera and television lenses have long legs. He found no better target against which to vent his spleen than Aeroflot. Absurd sanctions were introduced both in the United States and also, under pressure from the U.S. President, in other countries against our purely peaceful airline, which is the biggest in the world and which to a great degree sets the tone [delayuschey vo mnogom pogodu] in civil air communications.

By our trip to Britain both I and my colleagues were able to see for ourselves the absurdity and, I am not afraid to say it, the inhumanity of these sanctions. At airports, whether it be Moscow, Belgrade, London, or Prague, we saw a multitude of people who had no possibility of flying home on time, to their children and grandchildren, of seeing to their business on time and of living a normal life. World air communications were essentially thrown into disorder. Reagan had evidently simply forgotten that far from every inhabitant of the planet has his own personal plane. Aeroflot certainly sustained losses. But Western airlines also lost millions. Both passengers and the heads of airlines are mercilessly cursing the initiator of this action which is unworthy of such a great country as the United States.

Even A.A. Gromyko, the USSR foreign minister, was deprived (for the first time in many years) of the opportunity to attend the latest session of the UN General Assembly. And can the session be deemed normal if the head of our great motherland's delegation is not participating? It is no accident that the question arises as to whether an international organization can be located in a country whose rulers are reluctant to ensure normal conditions for the work of the representatives of sovereign states.

I beg the reader to forgive me for digressing from the theme of the actual "Edinburgh Conversations." I have not forgotten them and I recall their results with pleasure. Events, however, ruled that not only at these talks sometimes but also around them and apart from them major ideological battles took place. Battles about the destiny of peace. about the alarming, extremely alarming situation in which our world is living and about how (and this is most important) mankind is to survive in our extraordinarily dangerous nuclear age. "We proceed from the premise," Yu.V. Andropov declared quite recently, "that mankind is not doomed to perish. An end must and can be put to the arms race. Mankind deserves a better fate than to live in a world rent by conflicts, gasping under the burden of lethal weapons."

For this, mutual understanding of the peoples and respect for their sovereign rights, the rights to identical security, are needed. Negotiations and more negotiations are needed, dialogues and more dialogues at the most diverse levels, on the most diverse problems, chief among which are the problems of peace, detente, and disarmament.

The "Edinburgh Conversations" are a link in the "East-West" dialogue -- perhaps a small link, but an appreciable one. Let us then continue this dialogue. There is no other path to peace.

W. EUROPE AWARENESS OF U.S. 'NUCLEAR TRAP' GROWS

LD301949 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 30 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] An appeal to peace and reason -- this is what the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is being termed. Many of the foreign media are highlighting Comrade Andropov's words that the Soviet Union's policies are based on common sense, realism, and a profound sense of responsibility for the fate of peace. Observers have been emphasizing the exceptional importance of the statement. It provides a well-argued evaluation of the bellicose militarist line being pursued in international affairs by the present U.S. Administration, and proposes a rational alternative to this dangerous policy. The statement points to the United States' unprecedented buildup in military potential. The United States is implementing large-scale programs to produce all kinds of weapons, including nuclear, chemical, and even space weapons; and there are types of weapons in the pipeline that could outright radically overturn ideas about strategic stability and the very possibility of effectively limiting and reducing of nuclear weapons.

All of this is accompanied by Washington's military interference in other states' affairs and the expansion of the American military presence thousands of kilometers from U.S. territory.

True, the Reagan government was forced to agree to talks with the Soviet Union on arms limitation. But the longer these talks go on -- they have already been dragging on for 2 years in Geneva -- the clearer it becomes that the American delegation is not in Geneva to reach accords, anyway. Its task is a different one: to mark time. Under the cover of talks the United States is actively preparing to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement once again draws the attention of the peoples of Europe to the extreme danger of such a step. The United States' European allies will become Washington's nuclear hostages. There must be no place here for reticence. The Soviet Union knows how to give a fitting response to any attempt to disrupt the existing military-strategic balance.

Our country's realistic position is meeting with ever-greater understanding in the states of Western Europe. Many members of parliament in Belgium and Holland are voicing active opposition to the deployment of the American missiles. The major British opposition party, the Labor Party, has said that if it comes to power there will be no American missiles on British soil. Similar feelings are also growing stronger in the FRG's major opposition party, the Social-Democrat party. Even some who at the time supported the so-called NATO two-track decision on rearmament are now beginning to realize that the American Administration's assertions about some kind of Soviet nuclear superiority in Europe are nothing more than a pretext for deploying Pershings and Tomahawks.

Explaining their former position, these figures are now saying that the situation has sharply changed and that in supporting the NATO decision they are taking it for granted that the SALT II treaty would be ratified. As is known, Washington frustrated the ratification of that treaty. In the West it was hoped that talks would start on the SALT III treaty, which is due to include medium-range weapons, but the United States came out against this.

It is also pointed out that at that time the American Administration's spokesmen were not talking about the possibility of conducting limited nuclear war in Europe, and certainly not about the possibility of winning such a war. Yet now such plans are being worked out by the Pentagon. In other words, many West Europeans have begun to become aware that the American Administration has lured them into a nuclear trap. Now their eyes are beginning to be opened. A little late, perhaps, but, as they say, better late than never.

The Soviet Union's demands that the British and French missiles be taken into account in the talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe are meeting with ever greater understanding. Hans-Joachim Vogel, chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the German SDP, supports this condition, and during a recent address posed a legitimate question: Who would call on the United States to disregard 162 foreign missiles if they were deployed in the Caribbean Sea or in Central America and threatened its territory? Does this not run counter to common sense? Unfortunately, much of what is being said and done by the United States and its NATO allies does not come within the framework of common sense.

True, U.S. Vice President Bush did take account of feelings in Western Europe when he noted during his most recent conversation with journalists that the question of the British and French missile systems will ultimately have to be considered at one of the two forums for talks on controlling nuclear weapons taking place in Geneva. An answer will have to be found to the question of the French and British missiles, the vice president said, if we wish to attain a significant reduction in weapons. As you see, the statement was made in deliberately vague terms, and it is not at all clear from it when the Americans intend to talk about counting the British and French missiles. In the concrete situation Bush's utterance is nothing more than a political maneuver intended to muffle demands from the public in Western Europe, which insists that Washington take a more constructive position at the Geneva talks.

'SOVIET PEOPLE' DEMAND ABANDONMENT OF ARMS RACE

LD020709 Moscow TASS in English 0633 GMT 2 Oct 83

["Nuclear Threat Must Be Fended Off" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes: Mankind is living through an extremely responsible stage of its history. The arms race, first of all the nuclear arms race, which is being whipped up by the aggressive circles of the United States and NATO, has assumed a threatening nature. At a time when talks on limiting and reducing arms have in fact been stalled by Washington, ever new, ever more dangerous types of weapons of mass annihilation are being developed. Attempts are being made to convince people that it is "possible" to fight and even "win" a "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war.

Plans to deploy new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles late this year are especially dangerous. Should they be converted into reality, this will drastically increase the risk of outbreak of nuclear war, which will make Europe into a radioactive waste and destroy the fruits of the ages-old European civilisation.

But this war will not confine itself to Europe alone. It will spread overseas and result in a global catastrophe. Therefore, it is a task of overriding importance to forestall the deployment of these new missiles in the continent and first radically reduce and then scrap all nuclear armaments in Europe altogether. Not only Europeans but also Americans, all people of goodwill throughout the world are vitally interested in this.

A real way to this is indicated by Soviet peace initiatives. The Soviet Union has always done and is doing everything possible to find solutions to complex problems at talks and attain a just and mutually acceptable accord, which will prevent another, extremely dangerous spiral of the arms race in Europe. It depends on the United States and NATO as a whole whether this accord will be attained or not.

The people cannot stay on the sidelines, as the point at issue is their destiny, the destiny of this and coming generations. The Soviet people, engaging in peaceful, creative labour, back the consistently peaceable foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government fully and unconditionally. Unlike Western countries, there are no classes and social groups in the USSR that would be interested in building more and more arms. The Soviet people are marching in the front ranks of the world's peace forces campaigning to ensure a lasting peace and straightjacket the arms race. This is why the Soviet people, at one with all people of goodwill the world over, are demanding that plans to site new U.S. missiles should be abandoned and that Europe should not be converted into a testing range for overseas strategy-making advocates of a world thermonuclear catastrophe. Peace is the common property of human kind, and it is only through joint, purposeful efforts of all people that it can be preserved.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD021901 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 2 Oct 83

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov, All-Union Radio foreign political commentator; Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the editorial collegium of NOVOYE VREMYA; and Edgar Anatolyevich Cheporov, political observer of the APN press agency]

Andropov Statement 'Profound Analysis'

[Text] [Andrianov] The past week has been marked by an event of huge international significance. The statement of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, became the property of the world public. This exceptionally important document contains a convincing, carefully argued and profound analysis of the current international situation.

In his statement the Soviet leader provided an accurate and comprehensive description of the course being pursued in international affairs by the present U.S. Administration. Comrade Andropov evaluated this course as a militarist one representing a serious threat to peace. And its essence consists of not taking into consideration the interests of other countries and peoples and of trying to ensure that the United States occupies a position of dominance in the world. It is precisely to these aims that the unparalleled escalation of U.S. military potential and the wide-scale programs for the production of all types of weapons are subordinated. Moreover, Washington is now also planning to spread the unrestrained arms race into space.

U.S. Seeks 'Military Supremacy'

[Volskiy] The scale of the arms race unleashed by the Reagan administration can be seen, for example, from the following: The military appropriations of the United States during the current 5-year period exceed sixfold the military expenditure of this country for the whole of World War II.

[Andrianov] Moreover these are official figures which Washington is not able to conceal. What then are the ruling circles in the United States striving for, what aims are they pursuing, in assigning not billions, but trillions of dollars for military preparations? Their main aim is clear. It is to upset the military strategic balance that has come about between socialism and imperialism. In this way the Reagan administration intends to attain military supremacy over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, which, according to the calculations of the Washington strategists, will allow them to dictate their will to all countries and all peoples. For the sake of achieving their imperial aims the Reagan administration is going so far that, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stated, it is impossible not to doubt whether Washington has any brakes at all to stop it from crossing the line, before which any thinking person must halt.

[Cheporov] And even more so a statesman, if he has a sober grasp of reality, approaches the resolution of international problems with a feeling of responsibility.

[Andrianov] What then can be said of Reagan, if the present master of the White House has personally announced a crusade against communism in order, as he put it, to cast communism into the ash heap of history?

The Reagan administration is clearly trying to transfer ideological contradictions into the area of interstate relations. But the facts of history confirm that such a path has never resulted in anything good for the person who resorted to it in foreign affairs. And in our nuclear age, Comrade Andropov stressed, it is simply absurd and impermissible. Responsible statesmen have one choice -- to do everything to avert the nuclear catastrophe. Any other position is short-sighted; more than that, it is suicidal.

[Volskiy] But Washington politicians are striving to justify somehow their dangerous, essentially man-hating, course. Disinformation, the deliberate lies and provocations are being put into service -- as long as it blackens the socialist system, undermines its foundations and portrays the Soviet Union as the focus of evil. This is also served by the myth of the Soviet military threat and the false accusation that our country is violating human rights and is involved in international terrorism. Finally, Washington has stooped to the refined provocation organized by the American special services with the use of the South Korean plane.

KAL Incident 'Extreme Adventurism'

[Andrianov] In Comrade Andropov's statement, this act is evaluated as an example of extreme adventurism in policy. The guilt of the organizers of this adventure has been proved. It is precisely with them that the whole responsibility lies for the death [gibel] of the passengers who were on board the South Korean airliner. And Reagan and others of that ilk, having in vain adopted the guise of humanists, wring crocodile tears from themselves hypocritically bewailing the victims of their own adventure. Moreover, what significance can the lives of those who perished have for such so-called humanists if they are planning a nuclear blitzkrieg against the world of socialism?

[Cheporov] But desires and possibilities are far from being one and the same thing. No one can turn back the wheel of history. In his statement Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stressed that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries would live and develop according to their own laws, the laws of the most advanced social system. Soviet people, Comrade Andropov noted, can rest assured the defense capability of our country is at such a level that no one would be advised to arrange a trial of strength.

[Andrianov] And, as you know, for our part we are not looking for such a trial of strength. They very thought of this is alien to us. It runs counter to the essence of our system and to socialist ideals. The Soviet Union has etched on the banner of its foreign policy a peace-loving course. And in the present exceptionally acute situation the Soviet leadership has not changed its line in international affairs. It reflects the will of our party and people to preserve and to consolidate peace, to attain the relaxation of tension, to curb the arms race and to expand and deepen cooperation between states. The Soviet Union demonstrates in practice its steadfast desire to achieve this. Our country is so far the only one in the world to take upon itself the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The call for this example to be followed, as you know, has not yet met a positive response from the Western powers. Our many other peace initiatives are also widely known. To this day they are being brushed aside in the capitals of the capitalist world under the groundless pretext that they are Soviet propaganda. Evidently the Western peacemakers and humanists have in reality nothing to support their demagogic outpourings that they, so they say, link all their thoughts with universal peace and the security of mankind.

U.S. Disarmament Stance 'Propagandistic'

[Cheporov] It seems to me, Boris Vasilyevich, that it was because of this that many of the responses to the speech of President Reagan at the UN justly note the lack in it of new and constructive approaches to the problems of limiting the nuclear arms race. Well, NATO has, of course, as one would expect, a directly opposite viewpoint. The NATO council communique, which has just been published, says that the additional measures set out by the U.S. President aim to ensure progress at the talks on Euromissiles and to reach in the final analysis a balanced, just, and verifiable resolution. This is the NATO formulation. NATO is playing the hypocrite and is lying in a duet with the U.S. President. In actual fact the essence of the so-called new approach in the U.S. position boils down to a proposal to come to an agreement as before on how many Soviet medium-range missiles to reduce and how many new American missiles to deploy in Europe in addition to the nuclear potential which NATO already has. To somehow camouflage his intentions, the U.S. President selected a propagandist formula and began to speak of some kind of limits on a global basis.

[Andrianov] Yes, Edgar Anatoliyevich. Reagan said that if the Soviet Union will agree to reductions and limits on nuclear missile weapons on a global scale then, as he put it, the United States will in its turn refrain from its intention of deploying U.S. missiles in Europe. True, in saying this the White House master stressed that the United States will retain for itself the right to deploy its missiles somewhere else. But he did not specify exactly where such U.S. weapons might turn up, in which precise region.

In Japan, for instance, they caught on straight away to what the master of the White House had in mind. Commenting on Reagan's new proposals -- if one may call them such -- the paper AKAHATA voiced serious unease over the fact that, as it put it, the United States has reserved itself the right to deploy medium-range nuclear weapons in other areas of the world, particularly in Asia. The paper emphasizes directly that this increases the danger of American nuclear weapons being brought on to Japanese territory. To this statement by the newspaper one ought to add that this increases the danger of new American nuclear weapons being brought on to Japanese territory, because there are already such mass-destruction weapons now at U.S. military bases in Japan. We have talked about this in one of our programs. Specifically, we cited a cynical acknowledgement on this account by the commander of U.S. Armed Forces in Japan, General Donelly. The Japanese Archipelago has already been turned into a U.S. nuclear magazine in the Far East. But Washington is evidently not satisfied with its contents, and Reagan is reserving himself the right to deploy, in addition to the nuclear weapons already there, medium-range nuclear missiles too, targeted once again on the Soviet Union. So, if not from the territory of West Europe then from the Far East, in pursuit of the same goal, by hook or by crook, as the saying goes.

[Cheporov] Yes. In prattling on about limits on a global basis, the U.S. President is making it look as though he had never heard of the Soviet proposal to halt production of nuclear weapons in all their forms and gradually reduce stockpiles of them until they are wholly done away with. Is not this, one might ask, surely a genuine global approach to nuclear weapons? The President is also making it look as though he had never heard of the Soviet draft for a worldwide treaty on non-use of force in international relations, or of Moscow's proposals for the conclusion among all participants in the all-European conference of a treaty on non-first-use against one another of either nuclear or conventional weapons. It is hardly necessary to ask us to agree to reductions and limits on a global basis -- we ourselves have been calling for these. The U.S. President's formula is composed with quite another purpose: to dissuade the West Europeans from thinking about the danger which is already today threatening them.

At the Soviet-American talks on reducing nuclear weapons in Europe, the Soviet Union is seeking a solution on an honest and just basis, a solution infringing nobody's legitimate interests, as was stressed in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement. At the same time, it has become clear over these 2 years that our partners in the talks are not there to reach accord. Their task is a different one -- to drag things out and then embark on stationing Parshing II ballistic missiles and long-range cruise missiles in West Europe. In this connection I shall quote from an AFP report: Here, according to the agency, is what a NATO representative in Brussels had to say: The stationing of the first missiles will not be officially announced until they are put in place in December this year. However, we can say that their deployment is already in progress, given that preparatory work at the bases for the missiles and training of servicemen has already begun. I feel that NATO -- which means U.S. -- frankness can be explained by two reasons. In the first place, Washington intends to convice those who take part in the anti-missile movement that their cause is lost. And in the second place, those who are pressuring for the missilization of West Europe are simply not in a position to conceal the preparations for deployment of the new missiles. Indeed, there is no way in which such actions could be hidden from public view.

At the recent World Assemlby for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, I had the opportunity to meet some delegates who had come to Prague from the British hamlet of Greenham Common, from Comiso in Italy, and from the West German town of Neu Ulm. At the Greenham Common military base, they told me, the cover has been constructed for the cruise missile launch installations. A contingent of special-purpose American troops has arrived at the base. Hundreds of American Air Force servicemen are arriving at Comiso, where work is underway on assembling the launch installations. And such work is in progress in the FRG. In October American specialists will be arriving here from the United States, along with missile system components. The journal WESTERN WORLD, which is close to NATO, in reporting the deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles which is underway, also quoted something which had been said by a very senior NATO figure. Most people, he said, consider that deployment means that at some point at the end of this year containers will arrive from the United States which will be unloaded and then deployement of the missiles will begin. But in fact what will happen is the following: At a certain point at the end of this year the supreme commander of NATO combined armed forces in Europe will be rung up by the appropriate commanders at Greenham Common and Comiso and in West Germany, who will say: We are ready. Plug us into the deterrent system.

U.S. 'Interference' in Lebanon

[Volskiy] I should like to turn to the place in Comrade Andropov's statement which says that on all kinds of trumped-up pretexts the U.S. military presence thousands of kilometers from the United States is being built up, and that bridgeheads are being created for direct interference, using armed force, in the affairs of other states and for the use of U.S. weapons against any country rejecting Washington's diktat. There are probably two areas where this line of the Reagan administration is seen in its most dangerous forms. I am thinking of the Near East and Central America. As far as the Near East is concerned, there, as you know, comrades, U.S. interference has culminated in the dramatic events in Lebanon. The recently-concluded cease-fire agreement in that country -- let us recall that it was concluded among the internal Lebanese sides, among the various political and religious groupings, to put it in simple terms, between the Lebanese Muslim and Christian communities in the country -- that agreement remains under threat from inside the country -- there is a threat to it from inside, inasmuch as Lebanon's problems are very complicated, relations among the various communities and groupings are frequently strained and much animosity has built up -- all this indisputably makes a settlement inside the country more difficult. But this all the same is not the chief danger.

The chief danger for a Lebanese settlement and for the position as a whole in that country comes from outside, primarily from U.S. vessels standing off the coasts of the country with the ability to shell its territory quite a long way inland. For instance, the battleship "New Jersey" can shell the Lebanese coast up to a distance of 30 or 35 kilometres. While we are here talking in the studio, we cannot say with certainty that the cease-fire in Lebanon is being observed, that shelling from the sea or bombing might not have resumed. But in addition it should not be forgotten that Israel continues to occupy one-third of Lebanese territory, that the so-called multinational forces of the NATO countries, the backbone of which is formed once again by the Americans, are still in Lebanon, and that talk goes on constantly of increasing them. It was not by accident that after the cease-fire agreement had been concluded, Secretary of State Shultz said that the function of these forces -- the multinational forces -- remains unchanged. And there is another thing which is indicative: Again, after this agreement had been concluded, the U.S. Congress passed a resolution permitting the U.S. troops in the multinational forces to remain in Lebanon for another year and a half. In essence what this amounts to is that permanent levers are being created for exerting pressure on the Lebanese, on the country's national-patriotic forces, whom they would like to force into making unjustified concessions and to put under threat, both of the Israel zone of occupation being extended -- because the Israelis are now constantly saying that they might invade deep into Lebanon again from the south -- and, the chief thing, under the threat of punitive actions being resumed by the U.S. troops and Navy and by their NATO partners.

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, the situation which has now developed confirms the correctness of the assessment made in the recent TASS statement. The statement said that the interests of the Lebanese people and other peoples of the Arab East require that the Israel occupiers withdraw from Lebanese territory without delay and without conditions, that U.S. and other NATO forces be withdrawn from there.

[Volskiy] Indeed, it is the interests of all Arab peoples that are now at stake in the Lebanon. Why? Because the Americans are seeking control over that country for reasons which are, above all, strategic and not, of course, because they love its blessed and bounteous nature. Lebanese territory, or some of it at any rate, is regarded by them as being potentially a very important bridgehead directed against liberation forces in the Arab world, against its leading states, above all against Syria. Clearly this creates additional danger for the entire Near East region and threatens to expand the conflict.

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, I think that U.S. policy in the Near East is closely linked to the overall militarist course of the Reagan administration, about which Comrade Andropov spoke in his statement, in particular with military preparations in West Europe.

[Volskiy] Above all, of course, Boris Vasilyevich, in that part of West Europe adjacent to the Mediterranean Sea, on the so-called southern flank of the Atlantic bloc. By inflaming the situation in the Near East, Washington wants, effectively, to expand the operations zone of the Atlantic alliance, to include the Israeli military machine in it in some concealed form, and to extend the system of its militaristic positions further, to tropical Africa, as far as its other bulwark, at the other end, as far as the racist South African Republic. As you rightly noted, this policy is inseparable from the militaristic course in Europe. With its assistance Washington is trying, in particular, to strengthen what they call Atlantic solidarity, in order to make its partners more obedient, to foster in them readiness to make available without complaint bridgeheads for missiles, soldiers for colonial expeditions, and generally speaking anything that is needed.

Sino-U.S. Relations Discussed

[Andrianov] Washington's militaristic course in foreign policy is encountering increasingly sharp condemnation in the world stage. This is graphically shown by the general political discussion which has begun at the 38 UN General Assembly session. And the Reagan administration is now actively seeking to enlist whomever it can on its side. In this searth the White House is more and more often casting its glance at Beijing. In the view of foreign observers confirmation of this was the visit to China by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger which ended this week. As the U.S. newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES stressed, it was not for nothing that when the White House and the Pentagon announced Weinberger's forthcoming visit, they did this in the context of what used to be called relations of strategic partnership or community of interests between the United States and China. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST wrote that the U.S. secretary of defense put strong pressure on the Chinese over the need to cooperate in the strategic field, promising them access to U.S. armaments.

Weinberger addressed a press conference in Beijing. Judging by his statement, the Sino-American talks centered on questions relating to the transfer to China of modern U.S. technology, including dual-purpose technology, and also possible Chinese purchases of various weapons systems from the United States. The boss of the Pentagon said, in particular, that the frank and friendly talks on bilateral and global problems had contributed to mutual understanding between the two countries and the creation of an atmosphere of mutual trust and mutual confidence. The sides discussed, as he put it, the mechanism of relations between the military departments of the two countries and the question of the exchange of military delegations. Weinberger noted that the exchange of military delegations between the two countries would promote the development of friendship and cooperation between the Armed Forces, as he put it.

[Cheporov] Indeed, the U.S. secretary of defense tried as hard as he could to encourage the idea that it is expedient to expand military cooperation with China. This is clearly what Washington is seeking.

But does Beijing need this? Addressing the same press conference, Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese premier, rejected the idea of exchanging military delegations with the United States. Citing his words, the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES noted that China had reiterated its commitment to an independent foreign policy and the fact that it would not take the side of any one of the leading powers in the world. Nevertheless it has already been announced in Beijing that in January next year Zhao Ziyang, the premier of the PRC State Council, will pay a visit to the United States and the U.S. President will pay a visit to China in the spring. It is the view of U.S. observers that these visits ought to improve Reagan's chances in the struggle for the seat in the White House at the 1984 Presidential elections. If he remains in his post for a second term, it is considered in Washington that U.S. foreign policy is hardly likely to change.

'Offensive' Against Peace Movement

[Volskiy] Well, of course, everything we have spoken about today encourages international public opinion, broad public circles in a wide variety of countries and regions to join in the anti-war movement, a movement which takes different forms but which pursues one common objective, to save the world and to establish a more durable system of stable international relations, which would guarantee mankind's survival, which is what the participants in these movements are now concerned about.

[Cheporov] Yes, Dmitriy Antonovich, we have just spoken about the psychological attacks by the generals and politicians on the movement of peace champions, on the anti-missile movement. But can these generals and politicians disarm the participants in the anti-missile movement?

I do not think that they can disarm them. But they are taking increasingly hard action against the peace champions, using the weapon of repressive legislation, getting the police to use force against them. At first, as we all know, Washington and NATO tried to disregard the anti-war movement, to ignore it. They spoke of the protests of millions of people as being the work of a handful of trouble-makers. Then they tried to portray the participants in this movement as puppets of Moscow, as Kremlin agents. Finally, the logic of the offensive against the anti-missile movement has culminated in reprisals against the fighters for peace. It is quite obvious that within NATO a process of cooperation in the offensive against the peace movement is in progress. The basis of this NATO cooperation is a plan, with the code number 10-1, under which the troops of the United States and its allies are given the duty, in the event of extraordinary circumstances, of crushing any unrest or movements in the NATO countries which, as this NATO plan puts it, might threaten the strategic interests of the United States and the free world.

[Andrianov] As we have said, it is quite obvious that the aggressive course of U.S. imperialism and its allies has led to a serious worsening of the international situation. After all, these forces are carrying out a policy of militarism and military diktat. They are trampling on the norms of international law and morality. They are resorting to the most shameful provocations. In this way they are striving to poison the climate on the world arena, to create an atmosphere of distrust and enmity between states. This is an adventurist, criminal policy. It is fraught with the risk of a nuclear conflict. It threatens all peoples, life, security and freedom. Every inhabitant of our planet must be aware of this menacing danger in order to make a personal contribution to the struggle for his or her existence. After all, mankind has not lost its reason and cannot do so. This is all the more important in the present circumstances, in which it has become clear how easily Washington could provoke a major international crisis.

As far as attempts to threaten our country and the entire world of socialism are concerned, let those who are fond of adventures remember the lessons of the past. During the 65 years of its existence, the Soviet state has undergone many trials and tribulations, including harsh ones. Those who have encroached on the integrity of our state, on its independence, on our system, have found themselves on the ash heap of history. It is time that all those to whom this applies understood that we will be able to safeguard the security of our country, the security of our friends and allies, under all circumstances. At this point, esteemed listeners, we are concluding our meeting at the roundtable. Thank you very much for your attention. Goodbye. All the best.

MOSCOW TV'S 1 OCTOBER 'STUDIO 9' PROGRAM

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["Studio 9" program moderated by Professor Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio with Academician Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, chief of a sector of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] [Zorin] Hello comrades. We are meeting you again in Studio 9 of the Ostankino Television Center for our traditional monthly talk devoted to topical problems of world politics.

Participating in our discussion today are Academician Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, chief of a sector of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

U.S. Policy Termed 'Fraud'

As you know, comrades, the international situation at present is very acute. Even during the short time since our last meeting here in Studio 9, noticeable and considerable changes have occurred in the international situation. Unfortunately, these changes have been for the worse. The only and major reason for this negative course of events is the policy pursued by the present U.S. Administration.

This course and the exacerbation caused by it have forced Comrade Andropov, head of the Soviet state and leader of our party, to address a statement to the Soviet and other peoples which assesses Washington's policy. The statement has attracted enormous attention throughout the world. I feel that our talk today should begin with a discussion of various aspects of the Washington administration's maneuvering and how this helps it in trying to conceal from the world and from its own people the dangerous direction of the foreign policy course followed by Washington. I think we will begin with this, Georgiy Arkadyevich.

[Arbatov] I would say that perhaps there has never been a time in U.S. history when American leaders have told so many untruths. I am trying to be polite.

[Zorin] Unlike the Washington leaders.

[Arbatov] Yes. You see this is completely understandable. If a policy is being pursued that essentially does not correspond with national interests or with the interests of the overwhelming majority of the people and that represents an extremely great danger, this policy must inherently include extensive attempts to deceive the people. Occasionally this fraud, this propaganda even becomes the essence of the policy, if you will.

In this regard, U.S. policy under Reagan, beginning with the elaboration of the pre-election platform in 1980, has gone through a fairly curious cycle. The first period was when Reagan himself and those surrounding him had extremely great illusions. They were confident that all Americans and even a considerable number of U.S. allies shared their deep-seated hatred for the Soviet Union and communism; that Reagan had received a mandate at the elections to pursue precisely this kind of shameless and trogladytic policy, a return to the worst years of the cold war, and that all he had to do was to sustain the hatred for the Soviet Union among Americans which he himself felt, carry on this rhetoric and propaganda of hatred, and of course, deceive the people about a Soviet threat and everything would be alright.

What happened was that quite soon, as early as about the end of Reagan's first year in office -- we spoke about this in these programs at the time -- this calculation generally turned out to be incorrect. Reagan had not received a mandate to pursue this kind of policy, and he had frightened both the Americans and his European allies quite a lot with his policy. This was the beginning of the second stage, the stage of mimicry, when suddenly Reagan, who once damned SALT II -- the agreement on strategic arms limitation which was signed but not ratified — suddenly declared that the United States would adhere to it without ratifying it. Reagan, who had always maintained that all these talks were useless and that the Soviet Union could be dealt with only from a position of strength, gave his approval to the resumption of strategic arms talks and agreed to a beginning of the talks on intermediate-range weapons in Europe.

They even began to say -- and Reagan began saying -- that there was nothing bad in Soviet-U.S. relations, and therefore it is was now possible to plan to resume various talks on secondary issues such as consular issues, the opening of two consulates, and so forth. All this was meant to prove that in general nothing terrible was occuring. At the same time the policy remmained unchanged. This was an extremely large-scale attempt to deceive and -- using the words of some of our classic writers -- browbeat [okhmurit] people in order to ram down their throats by another method this very policy which contradicts their interests.

But I think that for Reagan personally and those around him -- simply becuase of the entire makeup of these people -- this policy was always somewhat burdensome and unpleasant. You know that deep down -- in their guts, if I can put it that way -- they strove toward something else; they were far more impressed by that cowboy period of 1980-81.

And when this incident with the South Korean aircraft happened, or was fabricated, I think that a certain hope and idea occurred to Reagan, that now his moment had come and everything could be returned to the policy of 1980 and the beginning of 1981, that is, to discard all these burdensome talks. Even in his first addresses, steps were taken to prepare for the notion that there was no confidence and it was impossible to talk with the Russians, in other words, to put an end to this.

However, very soon -- literally in a few days -- it became apparent that it would not work... [Arbatov repeats himself] that it would not work. It again turned out that he miscalculated and that his advisors had assessed the mood of the people quite incorrectly. Here began something entirely impossible, something that is still going on -- a fantastic interweaving of completely shameless slander and certain furious attacks, so much so that they somethimes seem ridiculous, with this peace-loving phraseology and even attempts to deceive people by depicting the matter as if the Americans are displaying flexibility and are proposing something at the talks.

[Zorin] Georgiy Arkadyevich, you have in mind his speech at the United Nations?

[Arbatov] Well, yes, at the United Nations, where he displayed flexibility, so to speak. A version was even spread that this incident with the South Korean aircraft supposedly frustrated the thaw beginning in Soviet-U.S. relations altogether, although there was no question of any thaw. The administration had nothing in mind except a number of ruses that it perhaps needed in view of the upcoming election campaign in 1984.

[Kobysh] And also because the very worried allies needed to be calmed a little.

[Arbatov] Yes, of course, However, this is simply a new point (?in) the election campaign. This applies to the allies, and to the Americans as well, as the Americans are also worried.

[Kobysh] Also very worried. But we will discuss this further.

[Arbatov] Therefore, I would say that all this went through a certain cycle. The pivotal issue here is deception, attempts to deceive people. The aim is to impose this militaristic course, a course aimed at U.S. domination of the world, on Americans and on NATO, and there is no restriction on the means here, as we can see and recently have seen.

[Zorin] Georgiy Arkadyevich, I would like to pose this question. From the very beginning, the crux, or pivot as you said, was a definite anti-Soviet and militaristic course. It is from time to time and with greater or lesser activity, accompanied by moves direcdirected at calming both the European and American public. Do you think that these propagandistic moves, these propagandistic zigzags on the part of Wasington have been successful, or have they ultimately ended in failure?

[Arbatov] You know that here, I would be careful of final judgments, because the struggle goes on, and the struggle continues.

However, as you see, deception also succeeds in some things, but in other things it gives rise to an entirely opposite reaction. It should be said that if they managed to deceive a lot of people, although fewer than was desired, about the Soviet Union and its policies and intentions, then this was done in such a way that simultaneously many people were frightened regarding U.S. policies and U.S. intentions in general.

U.S. 'Nuclear Cynicism'

[Kobysh] In this regard I would like to say that there is a strange phenomenon occurring here, where nuclear madness, which characterizes the course of U.S. strategic military doctrine, is now coupled with nuclear cynicism, about which you are talking, Georgiy Arkadyevich. It seems to me that all this, this nuclear cynicism -- that is the blackmail that is ultimately behind it -- found its most striking expression in the more than 2 years, less than 3 years, of the Reagan administration's period in power.

The statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov gives a clear characterization of the results of the activities of this administration, and it follows this statement that as a rule, the worst things that have occurred in the world and the very fact that mankind now has approached a sufficiently dangerous frontier are a direct result of the policies of the Reagan administration.

I recall the words of Bertold Brecht, who said about the American that he rushes with incomparable speed toward nowhere. One could say about Reagan, about this American who found himself in the White House, that he entices the American people, and he would perhaps also like simultaneously to entice mankind -- toward the abyss with incomparable speed. This is all very serious and very dangerous because of course the question does not lie with Reagan as such, despite all his quaintness, and despite the fact that he gives much cause for discussion from many angles, as a former film actor who found himself in power, at the helm of the ship of state in the largest and most powerful capitalist country. All the same, the question does not lie with him.

Reagan represents Reaganism, and Reaganism is 100 percent militarization of the foreign policy of the United States, which has now taken a course directed at the forceful transformation of the world in the U.S. mold. When Reagan declares socialism, and primarily the Soviet Union, to be a concentration of evil, he is not simply spilling out his hatred toward us, the Soviet people, and socialism; he is also proclaiming an official course of his administration: a line directed at a multifaceted and large-scale confrontation between systems.

Attempt To 'Stop' History

[Arbatov] This is an attempt to take revenge on history, to turn it back. Militarism is only a means, but in general there is an unwillingness and perhaps even an inability, -- and herein lies the particular danger....

[Kobysh, interrupting] Right.

[Arbatov, continuing] ... to understand the reality of the current era. You know that there is a well-known rightist ideologist of this particular tendency, William Buckley. He once wrote that these -- they call themselves neoconservatives -- that he sees their historic mission as standing on the path along which the train of history rushes and shouting: Stop!

I will frankly say that his is a very risky platform, a risky venture, but this probably amounts to... [changes thought] and therefore without diminishing the danger of this policy, at the same time one should see its fairly shallow foundations, and...

[Kobysh, interrupting] Correct, if only because when a campaign, a crusade is declared against communism and against the Soviet Union, this is, after all, a crusade against all mankind and against history. This is a crusade against the laws of history. But as Yuriy Vladimirovich's statement says, nobody is empowered to change the laws of history, and no matter how many new weapons systems exist and no matter how much people are intimidated with certain weapons systems still installed in laboratories, and no matter how much Lebanon is fired upon at point-blank range, it will not bring about anything. History has its own laws.

[Arbatov] Yes, of course history has its own laws and every age generally introduces something new. The nuclear age also introduces certain new laws in the political behavior of countries and people. Although generally, according to all the facts, history did not begin with Reagan, one can hope that it will not end with him.

However, the nuclear age possesses one characteristic, that irreversible errors can be committed in it. Herein also lies the danger of the situation. Herein lies the danger of the situation and, you know, herein perhaps, is the main cynicism in the administration's current behavior. After all that has happened, one way or the other, they say, we are reproached that we have our finger on the trigger. But this is precisely the policy that they are trying to impose on the world and on Americans -- so that everyone, both they and others, have their finger on the trigger. The world is oversaturated with weapons, a world where... [changes thought] Generally they try to assert, one way or the other, the legality of war as a political means -- a world built on instantaneous reactions and a world with new types of weapons, which Yuriy Vladimirovich said could upset the balance and make impossible further efforts for disarmament. These new kinds of weapons, including missiles that could reach the vital centers of our country in say, 6 to 8 minutes, force one -- strictly speaking this is a U.S. matter, venture, -- to hold the finger on the trigger.

'Disgusting' Use of KAL

This situation becomes very dangerous, and this incident with the aircraft is, of course, a tragic incident. It is always a tragedy when people perish, whether it happens during a dark night over Sakhalin Island, in El Salvador, in Lebanon, or in Northern Ireland. It is always a tragedy, but it is all the more disgusting to attempt to use a tragedy for one's own aims, or to shut the mouth of Congress and the opposition to force through one's programs, and to create a psychological atmosphere -- I am compelled to say hysterical [psyknicheskaya] atmosphere -- in which it would be easier for the President and his entourage to win the next elections. When all these things are done in such a way, you know that there lies behind an attempt to use one tragic incident in order to take a number of steps along the path toward a far greater tragedy, toward the possibility of a really tragic development of events [words indistinct]...

[Kobysh, interrupting] You recall that in his 5 September speech, which followed soon after the provocation around the aircraft in the Far EAst, Reagan, having begun with all sorts of words about the grief that he was experiencing and the feelings of despair all these events had evoked in him, ended by urging Congress to force through the MX program immediately...

[Arbatov, interrupting] Yes, it was literally the next day.

[Kobysh] Yes, the next day. The MX, and increased military spending. If only he had the self-control to wait perhaps a few days, but that speech contained grief, so to speak, on the one hand, and let us have the MX on the other.

[Zorin] Well, from what we are discussing, in general, any person who is capable of reasoning sensibly would think that this was a preplanned campaign used for certain aims. I would like to pose this question; Vitaliy Ivanovich, try to answer it. What aims are Washington's leaders pursuing in unfolding this campaign precisely now, and why are actions, which literally in recent weeks have significantly aggravated international tension, being taken precisely now, in the fall of 1983?

[Kobysh] There is no single answer to this question; there are many answers. This cannot be assessed simply. Now, Georgiy Arkadyevich said that all those large-scale military programs that were initiated and the nuclear threats the Washington administration now uses with such ease, have brought about the fact that besides West Europe, the American people themselves have been intimidated to a certain degree.

This is a new fact, by the way, a new factor that previously was absolutely unknown in the United States. Americans have become used to always feeling a certain security -- they are across the ocean and if something is happening elsewhere it does not concern them. Now, perhaps all Americans are concerned by what is happening. They probably all understand that the threat being created is for them as well.

'Constant Fear' in U.S.

I would like to cite a very, very curious article, in my opinion, by Marcus Raskin, an American scientist and researcher, whom you know. Raskin says that Reaganism, the power play [silovyye priyemy] that the administration headed by Reagan is engaging in, has brought about the fact that the people of the United States now live in constant fear. Further, he comes to the following conclusion, and I cite: When the cold war era began, rank and file Americans had no cause to consider that their homeland was in serious danger. Now, he says, our country can be destroyed within the next 30 minutes. Our national security is now under the greatest threat literally since the Civil War and possibly even since 1776.

Raskin explains that this is not because of the Russians or the threat of communism, but because of Washington's militarist course, which is antinational and antipopular in character. So there you have one of the serious factors that explains much. A lot of other things are occurring. One of the main aims of present U.S. policy is to achieve the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe. This is a fixation of Reagan and his people and is a matter for the sake of which they are ready to do a great deal. So here is another very serious trend of U.S. policy, which explains to what this aggravation is related.

Near East, C. America

Finally, I think I must mention what is presently occurring on the periphery, so to speak. In the Middle East [blizhniy vostok], in Lebanon, things are at a standstill. However, an essential Vietnamization of Lebanon is taking place. One really wants to hope that this is a standstill, that this is a reconciliation, and that all of this will last sufficiently long for the people of Lebanon to get to know peace. However, none of the Middle East problems has been solved.

The United States is waging an undeclared war in Central America. In the south of Africa, it is essentially not only helping the racist policy of the leaders of the South African Republic, but also taking part in military actions against independent states. It is waging undeclared wars on other continents, and all of this is, of course, no fortuitous coincidence. This fall, this rather unhappy fall of 1983, this fact has all become very clearly evident. It has become evident that this is a militarist, antipopular, and dangerous course of U.S. imperialism.

[Arbatov] I would like to generalize somewhat what Vitaliy Ivanovich has discussed. Generally, of course, U.S. policy in the Middle East and in Central America is dangerous, as it is in the sphere of arms, where the arms race is being whipped up and weapons systems that are very dangerous for the future and for the entire strategic military and political balance and stability are being created.

U.S. Policy Reflects 1920

But I think something else lies behind this, which perhaps explains all this to some extent. You see, with this administration we have not only returned to the years of the cold war, we have returned to some time in the early twenties when this administration in fact began with the question: Is it correct or can it be tolerated that socialism and the Soviet Union exist on earth? It must change or else there will be war.

Now, with this rehash of these old melodies, which it seemed would never again return -- for the entire experience of history has thoroughly taught that socialism has arrived, that it exists, and that it is here seriously and for a long time and only people who understand nothing can dream of somehow getting rid of it -- it has once again become necessary to run into this kind of thinking. So, if you will, it stands behind everything. This is the main problem with this administration and explains why it is very difficult to believe how and in what direction it can improve, how its policy can improve.

What is needed is a change in the whole outlook on the world on history, on the lessons of history, and on the realities of the contemporary world as well. This is where this administration's great malice stems from. When things do not go according to its wishes, you have these endless flare-ups, rhetrocial flare-ups. They are not inoffensive. States have more than once talked (?themselves into) very bad situations.

All this is the creation of a certain psychological atmosphere, but at the same time it is also a certain policy. Now, in the fall of 1983, we can see why all this is occurring, because this general approach to problems has been multiplied by those difficulties the administration runs into. I would like to say that it is by no means a coincidence that the fall of 1983 has become a period when the current administration has had need of truly extraordinary measures and efforts so as to preserve the entire rickety structure of its policy.

U.S. Makes Missiles 'Symbol'

It had to force Americans to accept an intensified expansion, which was already military in nature, as well as an interventionist policy in Lebanon and Central America, a policy Americans have regarded very apprehensively ever since Vietnam. It had to force them to become reconciled to extremely large appropriations for military purposes, including very dangerous weapon systems that many Americans already regarded with a lot of doubt, both about their expediency, and whether or not they would give the United States more or less security. And finally, intermediate-range weapons: Strictly speaking, they have become more than simply 108 Pershing and 460-odd cruise missiles. They have become a symbol; Americans have turned them into a symbol. If it succeeds it will mean that the arms race will continue.

Of course, at the same time, they are engaging in deception. They say that they will install the first one, and that there will just be a few of them, and then a real dialogue will begin with the Russians. Many can see the complete foolishness of this argument, since with the first U.S. missiles in Europe, it will not be a new round of talks that will begin but a new round in the arms race.

A notorious flexibility is being displayed that is even being called a compromise; for the Americans a compromise is a compromise between perhaps the very first extremist proposal and one which is for us simply unacceptable. Now the U.S. compromises fit within this framework. And now all of this is entering a decisive stage, and here it should be said that the Americans and some of their allies, who also can in no way be absolved of guilt for everything that is occurring, are being completely unscrupulous in their ways.

[Kobysh] In connection with this I would like to add to what Georgiy Arkadyevich has said, that it is presently being recognized that this business with the Pershing II and the cruise missiles does not concern the Americans alone. Generally speaking, there was a time when they began all of this, when the decision was adopted in 1979, when both the Americans, and, moreover, the people on other continents, perceived this business as being something confined to Europe.

It is now being realized that all of this concerns everybody because of the interdependence engendered by the age of nuclear weapons. Of course plans for deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles concern not only the Europeans but also all the people of the world, including the Australians, the people of Botswana, the Brazilians -- everybody, because...

[Arbatov, interrupting] It is most important now for the Europeans to understand this well, and the Americans.

[Kobysh] Of course this is the most important thing, but a process of universal recognition is now taking place that the nuclear threat is global. And this is extraordinarily important because, you will agree, sentiments are very popular and widespread that the Soviet Union and the United States are conducting talks on important issues and that the situation in the world will depend on whatever agreement they reach.

Now let us begin with the fact that at present we cannot reach an agreement with the current administration on certain issues, and it turns out that the matter of ensuring the security of peoples, the cause of averting nuclear war becomes a universal task. It should not be thought that only the Soviet Union and the United States should solve these problems.

U.S. Leadership's 'Intellectual Level'

[Zorin] Well, the unfavorable course of events in the international arena that we are discussing today has really created an extremely explosive situation in the world. As Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov emphasized in his statement, it has brought the world to a dangerous line. Georgiy Arkadyevich, I want to ask you, do you think that in Washington they are aware of the fact these are really not simply normal or routine diplomatic steps, that these are steps which indeed lead to a very dangerous line? Now what are they counting on in Washington, and where are they leading this matter?

[Arbatov] If we begin with the top leadership, I would first of all say that I would not be surprised if at some time we received documentary proof that it has not really given much thought during these critical months to the long-range consequences of its actions and its decisions, and personally, does not even know how to. The intellectual level of many representatives of this administration remains a topic which is readily discussed, but at the same time, it is also viewed as some shameful disease. Now generally, therefore, I can imagine what the press would do in a different case. This remains a puzzle as to why it has treated this matter like some minor detail.

[Zorin, interrupting] You know, (?Georgiy Arkadyevich), excuse me for interrupting, but all the same it seems that the degree of patience of even the U.S. press -- at any rate of some of its elements -- is coming to an end; most recently many articles have appeared in the U.S. press precisely on the topic that you mention.

In the last few days I read an article in the Baltimore SUN which turns attention to the fact that at such an incredibly important and complex moment -- crucial for both the United States and mankind -- foreign policy is being directed, as we have already said, by a former film actor who never had anything to do with foreign policy problems before coming to the White House.

The secretary of state is known as a financial specialist and has never engaged in diplomacy. The secretary of defense is a stock market dealer [birzhevog delets], and the director of the Central Intelligence Agency is also a stock market dealer [birzhevik]. In other words... [changes thought] the posture of Clark, assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, is almost a joke from the point of view of his knowledge of foreign policy. They tell a lot of jokes about this in Washington...

[Kobysh, interrupting] But not about his influence and real power.

[Zorin] Herein lies the danger: His influence and real power are great, but he is a provincial California lawyer who, to all appearances, very often does not know what he is doing. The U.S. press began talking loudly about this. Obviously, all the same there is concern over his level of competence.

[Arbatov] Generally I think that the abundance of such people, not only in the most senior posts, but at the secondary level and among advisors and consultants, somehow.. [changes thought] well, to tell you the truth, I heard about many of them before and did not imagine that someday they would occupy such posts. You know, I think all of this led to a situation where seemingly experienced people who generally cannot be characterized in this way began acting in the same manner as those we mentioned.

I now mean Bush, Vice President Bush, who after all was the U.S. representative at the United Nations for a number of years. He held other senior posts where... [changes thought] I don't know what he read, but at least he systematically read intelligence reports, because for a number of years he was...

[Kobysh, interrupting] Ambassador to China.

[Arbatov, continuing]... director of the CIA. He was also ambassador to China and was educated at a rather good university. He recently made a trip to Europe and immediately after visiting two socialist countries burst out with a speech in Vienna that was so coarse, a speech in which he declared that -- strictly speaking it was an old idea and simply no one had said it so crudely -- that the United States will help economically and in other ways those socialist countries who will depart from socialist principles or from socialist cooperation. Moreover, even if he thought this, he could not... [changes thought] either this was a foolish provocation calculated on somehow arousing suspicion...

[Kobysh, interrupting] Or it is his style.

[Arbatov] I do not think this is style; I think this is an effect of the environment, and an attempt to...

[Kobysh, interrupting] To adapt.

[Arbatov -- continuing] ...an attempt to adapt to this environment. I am not talking about the other things now. There were simply passages in the speech referring to how low a few people have sunk. There was simply slander against our people, the Russian people. Moreover, in connection with this, someone's words were cited that the Russians are barbarous and uneducated people, and that Russia is supposedly not part of Europe and will never be an equal in Europe. So it seems that bad examples, low intellect, and great impudence are at times infectious.

Something very strange is occurring in the United States. I don't know about the last few weeks, but generally an enormous section of the American public does not approve of the President's policies, but attitudes toward him personally have been far more tolerant.

I think that deep inside, Americans and their allies fear that they will again be disappointed with the President. They fight back this thought. After Nixon and Watergate and after Carter, who was generally rejected and did not turn out to be an authoritative president, they fear that this will happen again. And this may continue until some event that will suddenly, you know... [changes thought] until some kind of turning point that will play the same role as the boy in the well-known Andersen fairy tale who suddenly says that the king is not really dressed.

For the time being that is how the matter stands. Therefore it is very difficult, while imagining the many people who are at the helm of power to pose the question: Do they realize the consequences of their actions?

One thing has been worked out very well over there: Many of the President's aides know how it will affect his chances in the elections, yet they can only judge over a short period.

U.S.-Soviet Relations Reviewed

Nevertheless, life cannot continue like this, you understand. I have already mentioned this, the nuclear age may make some events irreversible. One should not think that we will like this and somewhat calm ourselves. There is a narrow common sense that draws reinforcement from the past, so to speak: that there were bad times before; things were bad, and then became better. Yes, this happens, but the moment may come when things will become so bad that they will not improve.

This is not inevitable, and there is a chance to struggle against it. Strictly speaking, the position of the Soviet Union and Soviet policy is very active in this sphere and it does not accept these facts as a fatal inevitability, but sees that a struggle is needed. A struggle is needed, one cannot... [changes thought] You know that the 50th anniversary of Soviet-U.S. diplomatic relations is near, and I have reread certain things. I simply had to work on certain topics, and would like to cite one of the last speeches dictated by Harry Hopkins, which is virtually the testament of the Roosevelt administration. It was given not long before Roosevelt's death, when he said that our policy regarding Russia cannot be dictated by people who have already decided that it is impossible to cooperate with the Russians, that our interests clash, and ultimately must lead to war. I believe this position is untenable and can only lead to catastrophe.

[Zorin] Was this Roosevelt's position?

[Arbatov] This was Roosevelt's position.

[Kobysh] However, I do not think that the United States, as a country and as a society, has endured such catastrophic changes that common sense -- not of the Philistine, but of in the normal person -- has departed the United States. When we talk about the present U.S. Administration and about Reagan and his people, one point always disturbs me: How do they act? Do they act by themselves? You see, they are no more than henchmen, because the ruling class has put them in power. This ruling class exists; it will exist and it has its own plans and attitudes. It is very important to keep this in mind and examine its attitudes.

I have the impression that regardless of the competence of Mr Clark -- Reagan's main assistant and advisor -- very serious processes are now occurring within the U.S. ruling class, including a reinterpretation of world developments and particularly U.S. policies.

[Zorin] I think that when we talk about Washington's recent actions -- this is a special topic and sometime in the future we will return to it, but now I would just like to mention it -- it should be mentioned that the election campaign in the United States has already begun. The political history of this country shows that the election campaign always exerts the most substantial influence on whichever leader can most often correlate his actions not with state expediency but with his own personal political plans.

Georgiy Arkadyevich, you have already mentioned that Reagan now pines for 1980 when he came to power on a wave of chauvinism. Evidently, attempts this fall to revive this chauvinism, to artifically nurture it, and to give it some impetus are connected with, among other things -- I do not say this is the main thing -- but among other things is connected both with the election campaign that has begun and with the striving of the Republicans to remain in the White House, particularly since their record in both domestic and foreign policy is not very extensive.

Well, there is no doubt that the present course of the Reagan administration, which has led to a serious increase in international tension -- we have dicussed this and it is stated very clearly in Comrade Andropov's statement -- represents a most real and significant danger. In this connection, at the conclusion of our talk today I would like to ask: What can one conceive as being Washington's course in the foreseeable future, and what factors, both objective and subjective, can influence it -- this course -- in the foreseeable future.

[Arbatov] The clouds, of course, are looming now, in the fall of 1983, and it is very difficult to correctly forecast the foreseeable future. At the same time, I believe that in thinking of the future one should not shut one's eyes to all the factors, among which are not just Reagan's policies.

What are these factors? Well, of course -- the most anti-Soviet and most militaristic government in many years is now in power in the United States. At the same time we must remember that the Soviet Union is now stronger and its defense more solid than at any time in history. Through the price of great labor, our people and our party managed to create very solid military and strategic parity. It is not that easy to shake, and we will not permit the United States to achieve superiority.

You see, there is generally a different situation in the world. It is not that everyone is shoulder to shoulder and everyone is absolutely united behind the United States and advancing in this crusade against us. The situation is far more complex. I would also say that never before have peoples been so alert to the nuclear threat. I say "people" not for the sake of wit. This is truly people. These are not the initiated few or the radical youth, but in fact very broad masses of people.

It seems to me that quantitative changes are being turned into qualitative ones in this regard. History has taught people for a long time and now they truly want to understand its lessons; perhaps they are already beginning to understand them. I would add another factor, a very important one: our policy, our policy.

If you look around, it seems to me that some people, both in the United States and West Europe, have been spoiled to a certain degree. Regardless of what they say, they are confident that we will pursue a level, responsible, and realistic policy, like the one we have pursued all along. But if we take...[changes thought] I cannot imagine if everything were the other way around -- there were so many challenges, so many provocations in recent years -- and if the Americans were in our place, if they were under fire, under the fire of these provocations and challenges, then probably something tragic would have already occurred in the world.

Generally, this policy creates great prestige for the Soviet Union and, more important, it has become a very serious practical force which during these stormy months and turbulent years has nevertheless stabilized this ship called earth and permitted it to move toward some aim.

As far as elections are concerned, of course... [changes thought] I should tell you honestly that the Academy of Sciences accepts me as director of the United States of America Institute perhaps because in 15 years I have never predicted the outcome of a presidential election. And honestly, I have tried to look back; it seems that we are living in a time when I would guess wrong every time, even if I tried a year in advance. Now 4 or 5 months before the election I possibly would not have been wrong. But between now and the presidential elections, I probably could not make a prediction. All the best specialists I know, both here and in the United States, could not have predicted that Nixon would be elected in 1968, that Carter would be elected in 1976, or that Reagan would be elected in 1980.

So there is still a lot of time; we will see. We should not exaggerate the event's significance, because any leader's freedom of action is very rigidly dictated by reality. Therefore I am inclined -- with everything we encounter today at the most difficult momemts I can recall in the past years, and the alarming international situation -- I nevertheless think that we should also see the positive factors. We should see that they are not trivialities, that they are really very serious and powerful things that provide a basis not only for hope, but, I would say, also to feel...

[Kobysh, interrupting] Which are the determining factors.

[Arbatov, continuing] ...Sufficiently confident, yes, that we, that all these efforts are not wasted, that they will be undertaken in the future; and that nevertheless no one promises an easy or comfortable future or a future without struggle, but that the struggle may fulfill our needs. In other words, it will ensure the preservation of mankind and ensure some kind of rational system of relations under which mankind's enormous resources will not be cast aside when there is a great need for them for positive purposes. New threats against mankind's existence will not be created and people will not talk vainly about morals, as the Americans are now doing, nor about humanism simply to justify their own extremely amoral and inhumane actions, but will follow some of these elementary norms of human community in their daily lives and in politics.

[Kobysh] Here, of course, one must have in mind the following: that the administration, which represents U.S. imperialism, does not act from a position of force but from a position of weakness. Talleyrand said nearly 200 years ago that the art of state administration lies in predicting the inevitable and in weakening the effect of what has happened. Everything the U.S. Government now does contradicts this formula. It cannot predict what will happen in the world, and it is incapable of lessening the effect of what has already happened.

Cataclysms on all continents stem from this, as does the power play. The bombardment of Beirut and genocide in El Salvador stem from this; the hopeless policy stems from this. Is this strength? No, it is weakness.

We, on the other hand, are pursuing a consistent, precise, balanced, and scientific policy, a policy that leads mankind to the path of peace, a path that will deliver it from the threat of nuclear war. If one considers and grasps everything Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov said in his statement, then the statement is permeated with optimism. We have every reason to believe that mankind not only deserves a better fate but that this destiny awaits it.

[Zorin] Current events indicate that the Soviet people support our party's foreign and internal policies. Mass manifestations in our country emphasize the unity of the party and people. It is a real and serious factor that must be taken into account throughout the world and that has the most real influence on the course of development of the political process in the world today.

Well, we have used up our time on the air today. I must thank you, Georgiy Arkadyevich, and you, Vitaliy Ivanovich, for taking part in our discussion, and I must thank your viewers. And so, until we meet again here in Studio 9, all the best.

REAGAN'S UN SPEECH TERMED 'SELF-EXPOSURE'

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[Special correspondents S. Vishnevskiy and A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Self-Exposure on the East River"]

[Text] New York 29 Sep -- The general debate has begun at the 38th UN General Assembly Session. The majority of the delegates' speeches express profound alarm at the worsening international tension and the growing threat of nuclear war. Many speakers sharply condemn the dangerous and wasteful arms race. And the chief thought in the majority of speeches is to seek persistently and to find constructive and fair solutions to burning international questions and, above all, the cardinal problem of preserving peace.

From the very first days of the session's work, however, Washington figures have sought to divert the assembly from the businesslike discussion of urgent international problems and disturb the businesslike atmosphere. Above all, President Reagan himself endeavored to kindle the spirit of confrontation in his speech from the UN rostrum.

His speech was publicized by aides in advance as a "restrained and peacemaking" speech. The President -- his advisers assured us -- intended to make "a broad assessment of the international situation and to explain what he plans to do to 'ensure peace.'" However, on Monday morning we observed the mistrust with which the delegates and correspondents listened to the speech by the head of the White House. The hypocritical "peacemaking" rhetoric could hardly mislead anyone. And "peace-loving" phrases constantly alternated with confrontation-laden passages.

There was a whole collection of anti-Soviet fairy tales in the text of the speech. there was falsification of the real facts about the violation of the USSR's airspace by a reconnaissance aircraft, a groundless charge that our country violates international agreements, a dirty lie about "the use of chemical weapons by the Soviets," and a false tale of human rights violations. And, of course, the standard myth about a Soviet military threat. But the speaker devoted the most time to attempts to prove what cannot be proved: The United States, he said, is putting forward the "best, most just" proposals in Geneva, like the "zero option" and the "interim solution," while the intractable Russians have no wish to hold "serious talks."

In a deliberately vague form, keeping things back and passing over things in silence, the President set forth the outline of "new" intructions which he had given to the head of the American delegation at the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. According to him, the notorious "zero option," which proposes the destruction of all Soviet medium-range missiles throughout the USSR's territory but does not provide for the liquidation of a single unit of the corresponding NATO nuclear arms, is "the best, most fair, and most practical solution to the problem."

As follows from an explanation from the White House apparatus, there have in fact been no changes in the U.S. stand on not counting the nuclear arms of Britain and France in the overall balance of NATO and Warsaw Pact forces. The United States also continues to insist on the "right" to deploy in West Europe under any conditions its Pershing and cruise missles capable of hitting targets in the Soviet Union.

Thus, the U.S. "sensational concessions" at the talks, about which the Western press has now been shouting for several days, have in fact turned out to be the same old propaganda game,

The President grossly distorted the facts by alleging that the Soviet Union "refused to consider the total destruction of medium-range nuclear forces." It is well known that it is precisely the Soviet side that remains ready for a real zero option, under which Europe would be totally free of both medium -range and tactical nuclear weapons. It is the United States that refuses even to consider this proposal of ours.

In his speech Reagan continued to insist on upsetting the sides' existing equality in the strategic arms sphere as well by means of destroying primarily the Soviet Union's land-based ICBM's, which constitute the basis of the USSR's strategic nuclear forces.

The clumsy attempts to lay the blame for the impasse at Geneva on someone else are rejected by broad circles of the international public.

These attempts are all the more futile at the United Nations, which has directly discussed numerous valuable Soviet initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and at disarmament. Year after year the General Assembly has adopted important decisions on the USSR's proposals, but the United States and its allies invariably sabotage the realization of these decisions. It might still be possible to "pull the wool" over some the eyes of some simpletons with rhetoric about a constructive U.S. approach to disarmament -- which does not in fact exist: only not over the eyes of competent UN experts.

It would probably be an exaggeration to say that the "new ideas" on arms control served up by Reagan in the spirit of publicity have caused disappointment. For only someone who harbors some illusions can be disappointed, and somehow they are not to be observed here. The U.S. "initiatives" were at once evaluated here by many observers as rehashes of the "zero" and "interim" options aimed at the USSR's unilateral disarmament and at securing military advantages for the United States.

UN circles at once drew attention to the fact that the President totally ignored the just demand for the British and French medium-range nuclear means to be taken into account at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. Incidentally, just the day before, this demand was supported by influential Senator John Glenn, who is running for the Presidency.

"The door to an agreement is open, and the time has come for the Soviet Union to go through that door," Reagan declared resoundingly. But any objective observer can see that the door is still fastened with a massive American lock. And, as is clear from the President's utterances, additional bolts are being fixed to it.

Immediately after the President's speech we asked Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, what new foreign policy features she perceives in Ronald Reagan's speech. "That is an interesting question," she remarked. And after long meditation she added: "What is important is that the President has reaffirmed the flexibility of our approach at the Geneva talks." And then our interlocutor hastily added that Mr President was awaiting her, and departed. So, it turns out, not even Reagan's loyal ally detected anything new in his speech! And the day before Margaret Thatcher, head of the British Cabinet, who is visiting Washington, declared categorically that American cruise and Pershing missiles will definitely be deployed in West Europe.

Local commentators agree that the NATO leaders need the propaganda talk about "U.S. flexibility" and a "door ajar" in Geneva exclusively to camouflage the realization of Washington's true plans and to reduce the growing wave of protest by the peace-loving public.

The attempts by the head of the White House to justify the U.S. adventurist course in the international arena have also proved groundless. He talked of a "terrible truth" -- "the use of force with a view to political gain," "weapons of war violating the peoples' security and peace," and "the ceaseless arms race." And yet the truth -- a terrible truth, indeed -- is that the United States is the generator of the arms race and that it is precisely the United States and also its assistants -- the Israeli extremists, the antipopular regimes of El Salvador, Honduras, Pakistan, and the Republic of South Africa -- that are the champions of the policy of armed violence.

The assurances of the U.S. "peacemaking efforts" sounded strange in an auditorium occupied by representatives of many countries which have fallen victim to intervention and undeclared wars unleashed by Washington: Lebanon, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Chad...

But this is how people of good will in the States itself evaluate Washington's policy. An antiwar demonstration took place outside the UN headquarters building during the President's speech. The leaflets which the demonstrators handed to passers-by stated: "Wars unleashed by the United States are raging throughout the world, from Central America to Lebanon. We now realize that tremendous hysteria is being fanned over the spy-plane to divert attention from the U.S. intervention in Lebanon and Central America and from growing U.S. unemployment and to create a situation for confrontation with the USSR.... U.S. Marines and Israel, get out of Lebanon! The United States, get out of Central America and the Caribbean! No to MX missiles! No cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe!"

Even in his propaganda speech the President failed to draw a veil over the U.S. hegemonist, imperial ambitions, particularly with regard to developing countries. The Nonaligned Movement was subjected to direct attacks.

The U.S. President's speech ended with an emotional appeal: "May diplomacy triumph." But this very speech was far removed from diplomacy, laying bare the U.S. adventurist militarist policy. The art of diplomacy in Washington is lame in both legs. Otherwise there would not be such a patent self-exposure of U.S. imperial hegemonism as is occurring these days in the face of the international community on the bank of the East River.

HUNGARIAN, ROMANIAN MINISTERS ADDRESS UN

LD011039 Moscow TASS in English 0849 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 1 TASS -- Problems pertaining to improving the political climate, a quest for realistic ways to eliminate the threat of a nuclear catastrophe remain in the center of the general political debate at the 38th U.N. General Assembly session. Many official representatives of the U.N. member-states stress that the main cause of the present-day international tensions is the arms race, which the United States and its NATO allies obediently following in its footsteps continue building up.

Addressing the session, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of Hungary, said that nuclear disarmament is the most urgent and topical task, whose resolution is indispensable for a radical improvement of the international atmosphere and elimination of the threat of war. Proceeding from this premise, the Hungarian Government attaches great significance to the Soviet Union's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

"I am deeply convinced," Pal Losonczi said, "that if similar commitments were made by the other nuclear powers, they would be welcomed with much relief by the world public opinion." In common with many other European countries, Pal Losonczi said, Hungary is concerned over the planned deployment in Western Europe of new types of American nuclear weapons. The upsetting of the existing strategic parity would have long-term consequences for peace and cooperation not only in Europe but also all over the world.

Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei also expressed concern over the sinister militaristic plans in the European Continent hatched by Washington and NATO. At the present time, a critical problem for Europe is the danger of the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons, which would open the way to intensification of the arms race and growth of the danger of war, above all, nuclear war, would create a threat to the existence of all European nations, he said.

Speaking on ways towards a Middle East settlement, Iraqi Deputy Prime minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz urged the U.S. Government to end military and financial support for Israel. The whole world knows that Tel Aviv would not be able to pursue its aggressive policy without American support.

Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah stressed that it has become absolutely obvious that as long as the USA ensures cover for Israel, the Palestinian issue cannot be settled.

AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS CONFERENCE IN TASHKENT ENDS

'Imperialism' Condemned

LD011457 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 1 Oct 83

["Address to the Writers of the World" — TASS headline]

[Text] Tashkent October 1 TASS — Follows full text of an address to the writers of the world adopted at the seventh Tashkent conference of the writers of Asian and African countries:

"A quarter of a century ago, writers from Asian and African countries who gathered in the USSR on the ancient soil of Tashkent, proclaimed their belief in the ideals which had inspired the creators of artistic values at all times -- the ideals of humanism, social justice, beauty, peace and progress.

"The history of the movement of the writers of Asia and Africa in the 25 years that have passed since is to a considerable extent the history of the peoples of the two continents; the history of their heroic struggle for national sovereignty, political independence, social emancipation, and cultural revival. The movement of writers of Asia and Africa has stood the test of time, has grown and become stronger."

"The progressive writers of our time through their creative activity inspire the peoples to a resolute struggle against the policy of U.S. imperialism and its allied that create seats of tension and provocations in all parts of the world -- in Asia, Africa, in Europe, in the Middle East, and in Central America.

"The PLO-headed heroic Palestinian people are fighting against the Israeli aggressor for their native land; the peoples in the south of Africa wage a hard struggle against colonialism and apartheoid; blood is being shed on the long-suffering soil of Lebanon which upholds its independence and sovereignty; divided through the fault of imperialism in Korea which should be reunited peacefully on a democratic basis; the war between Iraq and Iran which is destructive to both countries does not cease. Millions of people in various parts of the globe fight for their human rights and dignity. They all are appealing to you, the writers of the world, to raise your voice in support of the humiliated and the oppressed and to help the embattled peoples in their sacred cause of liberation!"

"We are extremely concerned over the fact that the USA, for the sake of attaining its aggressive goals, has launched an unprecedented-in-scope arms race and first of all new systems of nuclear weapons, which puts peace on earth and human civilization on the verge of disaster.

"The responsibility of writers for the destiny of peace grows now as never before. The people on earth deserve a better lot than be destroyed in a nuclear conflagration. We are confident that an end to the arms race can and must be put.

"Over here, in the land of the soviets, we have come to see for ourselves once again the sincerity of the Soviet people's peaceful aspirations for easing tension, for restraining the arms race and for strengthening and expanding cooperation between peoples of various countries."

"Life and everything associated with it: time and space, the sun and the moon, spring and flowers, literature and art -- everything that we value and cherish appeal to you, the writers of the world, to raise your voice and direct all your energies towards removing the mortal danger that has overhung planet earth.

"The writers are called upon to help to put out the flame of hostility and hatred between peoples and to strengthen relations of good will between neighbours.

"We are raising our voice in support of the progressive writers, public figures, fighters for freedom and social progress who are subjected to physical and spiritual reprisals on the part of the dark forces of reaction and anti-people regimes -- the stooges of imperialism.

"We your colleagues for the writing profession, the writers of the countries of Asia, Africa and other continents who have gathered in the city of Tashkent are calling on you, the writers of the world, to pool your efforts in the struggle against the threat of a thermo-nuclear war, against imperialism and racism.

"Let peace and reason triumph on our planet!"

Letter to Andropov

LD021239 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS -- We, writers of Asia and Africa will continue the fight for peace in our works. We shall uphold humanism and kindness, love and mutual understanding among people. We shall always and everywhere fight against hatred and hostility, against imperialism and racism, which are an ominous crack running through the heart of an integral world created for brotherhood and freedom.

This is said in a letter sent to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, by the participants in the 7th conference of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association, which was held in Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of this organisation.

Your support of the noble aspirations of the Asian and African writers to make a contribution of their own to the sacred struggle for peace and mutual understanding among people, for the prevention of nuclear war, for an end to the arms race, for the bright ideals of mankind, against imperialism and racism, zionism and neocolonialism is very dear to us, the letter said. We strongly support your conviction that through the joint efforts of the people of good will it is possible to uphold peace and use the resources of modern civilisation to meet the urgent needs of millions and eliminate the disgraceful consequences of the colonial past.

We have with great attention studied your statement, which convincingly exposed the militarist policy of the incumbent U.S. Administration posing a serious threat to this planet. The steady voice of reason, which called for stopping the forces of reaction and checking the world's slide into the precipice of war, has again come from Moscow, the letter said.

Conclusion of Meeting

LD011937 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Tashkent October 1 TASS -- The seventh Afro-Asian writers' conference ended in Tashkent today. It was dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Afro-Asian writers' movement, which was founded here in 1958.

The final full-scale meeting of the conference summed up the results of discussions about the writer's work and role, discussed reports by various commissions, and adopted a number of documents.

The delegates noted with satisfaction the increased membership of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association. In all, there were some 60 countries as well as a number of international organisations and associated members represented at this year's conference. The Writers Organisation of Hungary became the third, after similar organisations of Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic, associated member of this community of writers.

The delegates also noted the growth of influence of the Afro-Asian writers' movement in bringing together progressive writers all over the world, the development of national literatures in Asian and African countries, and the important role of literature which is called upon to serve the ideas of peace and humanism.

The conference elected the association's leading bodies -- the Executive Committee and the Secretariat. Alex La Guma of South Africa was re-elected the association's general secretary.

The jury awarding Lotus International Literary Prizes announced the prize-winners for 1982 and 1983. They are Sarvar Azimov (USSR), Jose Craverina (Mozambique), Mustapha al-Fersi (Tunisia), Kaifi Azmi (India), and Nguyen Dinh Thi (Vietnam).

Read out at the final meeting of the conference was an appeal by members of the Afro-Asian writers' movement to all writers of the world.

The conference sent a letter to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, expressing gratitude for the support of the noble aspirations of Asian and African writers to make a contribution of their own to the sacred struggle for peace and mutual understanding among nations.

On behalf of the men of letters of his country Indian writer Bhisham Sahni invited the eighth conference of Afro-Asian writers to India.

Summing up the results of the seventh Afro-Asian writers' conference, Alex La Guma declared that it marked another stage in the movement of Afro-Asian writers, which is characterised by the growth of its ranks and prestige.

FRANCO-AFRICAN CONFERENCE OPENS IN FRANCE

LD030939 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Paris October 3 TASS -- The 10th conference of the heads of state and government from Francophone Africa and France opened in the French town of Vittel, Vosges Department, today. Delegations from 38 countries will discuss economic relations between capitalist powers and developing nations, problems of Chad, Namibia and the Western Sahara.

According to local observers, the meeting's participants will raise the question of the adverse effect of the economic crisis in the West on the situation in the countries of the "dark continent".

The newspaper L'HUMANITE notes in this connection: "Africa remains a continent of poverty and hunger. Transnational corporations continue at present to plunder it. More than twenty African countries are listed as the poorest in the world. The aggregate foreign debt of African nations has reached 118 billion dollars." The newspaper stresses the negative role of the U.S.-controlled International Monetary Fund which, in exchange for meagre credits to needy states, imposes on them fettering terms which restrain their development. At the same time, the IMF eagerly provides credits to racist-ruled South Africa. Last year alone, it granted to it one billion dollars.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCE ENDS

LD010302 Moscow TASS in English 2304 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- Representatives of trade unions from 100 countries, the International Labour Organization and the World Federation of Trade Unions attended an international conference of workers in the food and tobacco industries, workers of hotels and allied services, which closed in Moscow today.

The delegates to the conference, says the declaration issued here in solidarity with the struggle of the working people, trade unions and peoples, welcome the proposals of the socialist countries -- Warsaw Treaty member-states on questions of disarmament and detente as well as the USSR's latest peace initiatives on a qualitative and quantitative freeze on all nuclear weapons.

The papers adopted at the conference urge the working people of all countries to step up the struggle for preventing war and curbing the arms race, point out the need for vigorous actions directed at establishing a new international economic order.

U.S. SANCTIONS EXPLODE 'LIKE RAIN BUBBLES'

LD011634 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- JAL, Air France, Swiss Air and Lufthansa airliners are landing one after another at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport, and the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, has resumed flights to West Germany, Sweden, Italy, Spain, France, Belgium and other Western countries.

Ronald Reagan's latest "sanctions" against the USSR have exploded like the rain bubbles that are exploding these fall days on the tarmac of the Moscow airport.

"Common sense is thus prevailing over the speculative calculations of the U.S. Administration, which has raised an outcry over the South Korean airliner incident," a spokesman for the Soviet Civil Aviation Ministry told TASS. "Is it indeed sensible to disrupt the air services passing through Moscow, which are used by millions of people every year and which help to bring nations closer together, improve mutual understanding between them and develop international cooperation? Is it logical, for instance, to close the trans-Siberian air route, which is the shortest way from Europe to South-East Asia? How can Aeroflot, the world's biggest airline which has air services agreements with nearly one hundred countries, be crossed off the international flight schedule in general?

The financial aspect of the matter, the Aeroflot spokesman said further, is also of no small importance: The "sanctions" against Aeroflot, which were imposed under U.S. pressure, have already cost Western airlines no small losses, while Washington, which stopped air services to and from Moscow a long ago, has not lost itself a single cent.

In short, many Western airlines have come to their senses. Others, undoubtedly, will follow suit. So what is the U.S. President doing? He is still calling on his allies to ban air services and other contacts with the Soviet Union. But his calls are drowned in the roar of the airliners landing at the Sheremetyevo International Airport.

'UNREHEARSED DISCUSSION' ON KAL INCIDENT

Part One: U-2 Recalled

LD301945 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] We follow with an unrehearsed discussion devoted to the incident with the South Korean Boeing-747 airliner. Participating in the program are eminent Soviet Americanologists, and it is hosted by Viktor Yenikeyev:

[Yenikeyev] Hello everybody, and welcome from me, Viktor Yenikeyev, in the North American Service of Radio Moscow. I invite you all to stay tuned to an unrehearsed discussion. Our guests today are Dr Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the Institute of U.S. and Canada Studies, and Dr Sergey (Plekhanov), head of the department at the same institute. Some 30 days have passed since the date when the South Korean airliner violated Soviet air space in the far east of our country on 1 September. The incident is still being widely discussed in this country, in the United States of America and elsewhere in the world, and new facts keep coming into the open with every coming day. I would like to ask you, Dr Bogdanov, with what words. how would you like to begin while speaking about this issue with the ill-fated South Korean airliner, Boeing-747?

[Bogdanov] You know, Viktor, the first thing which comes to my mind is very deep regret about what had happened. Human lives were lost, and innocent human lives, but that's one side of the story, but there is another side of the story. All of us, we are really puzzled by the fact itself, how it could have happened that such a huge big plane could intrude so deeply into Soviet air space. What for? We had no doubts from the very beginning that it was a reconnaissance flight over Soviet territory, but not just the Soviet territory. I would put it very precisely -- over the most sensitive part of the Soviet territory--(?very) sensitive because it is a stategic area, most important strategic area at that part of the Soviet Union.

[Yenikeyev] Well, you mean the Kamchatka Peninsula and the Island of Sakhalin?

[Bogdanov] Yes, I mean that, Kamchatka and Sakhalin. By the way, Viktor, it is very well-known fact that on the maps, on map that civil aircraft, foreign civil aircraft, have this area especially marked that it is dangerous area, that the Soviet air defense may act without warning. So it is for sure, it goes without doubt, that this plane, the crew of this plane, knew where they were.

[Yenkeyev] Now the question comes, Dr (?Plekhanov), in my view, why has the incident happened. What is your opinion about it?

[Plekhanov] Well, I think that we will eventually know the full story. In fact we now know much more than at the very beginning. It is obvious that the version that was given by the administration in Washington, the very first days of the incident, of the affair, holds no water, because in the first place it was said that it was just a stray plane, a plane that lost its way and was entirely by incident [as heard] so deep inside the Soviet air space.

[Yenikeyev interrupts] Sorry, so you mean to say that the administration's view, the administration's response, reaction, to the accident has undergone some change within these 30 days?

[Plekhanov] Well, I think that they had to admit certain things that they wanted to keep secret in the first days. That's one thing, and the second thing I think is that the first reaction of the administration to this incident was very ideological and propagandistic, I would say. It was a very harsh anti-Soviet outburst which I think was a very natural thing for the administration to do, because of its long-standing attitude towards the Soviet Union. So some people, I think, went at it very passionately and in the process they, I think, forgot or chose to omit certain aspects of the affair which sooner or later were bound to come into the open. And as they were coming into the open, for instance, the fact that simultaneously with this plane there was the reconnaissance RC-135 in the very area, a flight which was coordinate with the flight of the Korean Airline 007. [sentence as heard] It is a vital fact because it, you know, when that fact became known, the administration had to modify its own story quite considerably. There were some other facts which became known as the story was unfolding and so I think the very fact that the administration had to change to modify its own version, I think, made a lot of people in the United States and around the world wonder about the real purposes of the mission of that plane, and the real reasons why it went so deeply into Soviet air space and on such a (?strange mode).

[Yenikeyev] Well, thank you, Dr (Plekhanov), and now my next question to you, Dr Bogdanov. Right, say it's rather a remark. Well, is it not reminiscent to you of the events of 1960 when the American U-2 reconnaissance plane was shot down over the Soviet territory, when President Eisenhower was also rejecting the fact that he knew about the flight being planned?

[Bogdanov] It does, Viktor, it does and it does very much. You know our experience with U-2 was just like that. First American Administration denied it flatly. Then when we produced fact, evidences, they had to admit that they made an intrusion and that it was a reconnaissance flight over the Soviet territory. By the way, the students of the American political, you know, life and behavior know very well. There is even, you know, a definition in the American political language which is the cover story. What does it mean -- a cover story? Whatever happens the administration has a cover story. You know the difference is to what extent this cover story is used.

[Yenikeyev] Well, I am sorry to say that I also have to admit that the pattern is very familiar to that of 1960 with President Eisenhower. Now, Dr (Plekhanov), as we may see from the American press, from the statements by the White House people, the incident is still being widely discussed in the United States of America, but can you say that judging by those statements, judging by those articles in the American press, that the administration has given an answer, an answer to a most important question: Why the South Korean Airliner Boeing 747 has turned out to be in Soviet air space?

[Plekhanov] No, they certainly haven't given an adequate answer and it's unlikely that they will. In fact one question that's on many people's minds is why the administration chose to publish only a short excerpt from the tape recording that they have. They allege that this is a tape-recording of conversation between the Soviet pilot and the ground control. But the recording, the full recording, they keep it secret. Also they did not publish some other recordings that they allegedly have, and I think this is one thing that makes a lot of people suspicious, so they chose that portion which supports their part of the story and they keep secret the other portion which may be at variance with their story.

[Announcer] That was part one of the unrehearsed discussion devoted to the incident with the South Korean Boeing 747 airliner. Part two will be broadcast tomorrow at the same time and on the same frequencies.

Part Two: 'Warning Signal'

LD011552 Moscow in English to North America 0200 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] And now we present part two of an unrehearsed discussion focusing on the incident with the South Korean Boeing 747 airliner. Taking part are Dr Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the Institute of U.S. and Canada Studies, and Dr Sergey (Plekhanov), department head of the same institute. The program is hosted by Viktor Yenikeyev.

[Yenikeyev] Dr (Plekhanov), as we may see from the American press, from the statements by the White House people, the incident is still being widely discussed in the United States of America, but can you say that judging by those statements, judging by those articles in the American press, that the administration has given an answer, an answer to a most important question: Why the South Korean airliner Boeing 747 has turned out to be in Soviet air space?

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[Yenikeyev] Well, as I guess you are speaking about a tape recording of a conversation between the Boeing pilot and the ground control centers in the United States of America and Japan.

[Plekhanov] Yes, yes. In fact our side has evidence that there were such conversations and that some conversations were coded, that the Boeing 747, the Korean Airlines plane, was sending coded messages, and this is another evidence that the flight was proceeding as planned, that it was not there by incident, [as heard] and that the people in ground control in the United States and also in Japan knew where it was going.

[Yenikeyev] Well now, let me remind you that the South Korean airliner was 500 kilometers off course. I want to ask you, Dr (Plekhanov), what American cities or regions would a foreign intruder plane have reached had it violated American air space in the West coast, for example?

[Plekhanov] Well, If it were on the west coast, I guess it would have flown over California, parts of Arizona and parts of Nevada, over Washington and Oregon. If it had gone over the east coast it would have covered Texas, Georgia, Alabama, Virginia and I imagine that there would be a lot of defense installations, military installations, that the plane would fly over if it went that (?road), and I am sure that the American reaction in such a situation would have been very stiff, particularly if the plane flying over those territories would not answer any signals sent to him by the air defense units and would behave in such a strange way as the Korean 007 flight did.

[Yenikeyev] Well, it should be said that the incident with the South Korean airliner has considerably damaged Soviet-American relations and has cast, well, a shadow over the international relations taken as a whole. So what lesson should be learned, what conclusions should be drawn from what has happened in the Soviet Far East, Dr Bogdanov?

[Bogdanov] It comes to my mind that very recently Ambassador Kirkpatrick had a press conference in Washington, and she stated there that we are at peace with the Soviet Union, we are not at war with the Soviet Union. Let me say, Viktor, that the whole problem lies here, and I mean by that that unfortunately my personal view, my impression is that this administration is at war with the Soviet Union for the last 3 years and they should not be surprised over there in this administration that we feel it very well in the Soviet Union how they look at us, what they are up to, and when they call us cheaters, when they say that we are ready for any crime, when they say that we are evilly inspired and a source of evil (?in this earth), we understand what they mean. They prepare the public opinion to deal with us in a very sharp, war-like manner. That's number one.

Number two: We can understand how the Americans are sorry, how they regret the losses of human lives, but please for heaven's sake and understand what were our feelings at that particular moment in that very tense atmosphere. [sentence as heard]

So you ask about lessons. I think the first lesson (?each) should learn from it is that without substantial improvements in the Soviet-American relations, I mean genuine substantial improvements, you cannot expect things moving in the other direction. The aggressive behavior of the Reagan administration created the climate for that kind of thing. The first lesson is to change that behavior. That only can contribute to the easing of tension, what is very much needed for both of us, just easing the tension.

[Plekhanov] Well, I would just like to say a few words about what lessons should not be learned from this incident. Indeed, some people on the far right in the United States demand that President Reagan break off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, discontinue Geneva, discontinue all economic relations with the Soviet Union; all those wild suggestions were made, and against the background of those extremist positions the current policy of the Reagan administration began to some people in the United States to look as a moderate and even reasonable policy. But the thing is that that policy is far from being moderate, from being reasonable. It was that very aggressive anti-Soviet policy that created the atmosphere in which such incident could happen. I quite agree with Dr Bogdanov that the ultimate responsibility for that loss of life in the Far East lies with the Reagan administration, not only in the immediate sense, in the sense of who and why sent that plane over the Soviet territory on that particular day, but also the broadest sense of why the relations between the two countries have deteriorated to a point when lives are being lost. I think that it was natural for the people responsible for the air defense of the Soviet Far East to expect massive violation of the Soviet air space to expect that really something very ominous was going on.

It's easy to understand against all the background of the last 3 years, all the statements coming from top officials of the Reagan administration, the evolution of the military doctrine of the United States, the military build-up that is going on, the movement toward the first-strike capability against the Soviet Union that indeed we expect the worst from the United States, so in that sense I think that indeed the real lesson that should be learnt has to do, I think with the fact that this is a kind of warning sign. It's a warning signal, this incident, this tragedy, is a warning signal that things have deteriorated below a very, very dangerous point and we must not allow Soviet-American relations to deteriorate further.

[Yenikeyev] Well, Dr Bogdanov and Dr (Plekhanov), thank you for taking part in our free discussion devoted to the incident with the South Korean airliner.

NOVOYE VREMYA: KAL 'SPY ROUTE' PLANNED BY U.S.

LD281518 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, 28 Sept (TASS) -- As is now absolutely evident, the spy route of the "Boeing" was laid in precise accordance with the adventurist political course of R. Reagan and his administration, Viktor Gushchin writes in the journal NOVOYE VREMYA (30 September issue).

The steps now being taken by the White House, he notes, fit strikingly with the policy and plans that Washington has implemented over the past 4 years, when the United States set course toward undermining the relaxation of international tension and exacerbating Soviet-American relations.

"Under these conditions," the author stresses, "the incident with the South Korean aircraft could not have been more opportune. However, only a person completely ignorant of politics could believe that such a 'gift' could fall from the sky right into the proffered palm of the men from Washington. This sort of thing does not happen either in politics or in life." The ruling circles of the United States are now making desperate attempts to turn the tragic incident with the South Korean aircraft, just as was in fact planned, into a large-scale political diversion, aimed at using a new splash of anti-Soviet hysteria to neutralize the growing worldwide opposition to the aggressive course of the present American leaders.

However, more and more people both in Western Europe and in the United States itself, V. Gushchin notes in this connection, are beginning to understand that the malicious anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by Washington and taken up by fervent devotees of the "Atlantic solidarity" policy, contained a serious threat to peace and international security. The peace-loving public is deeply alarmed by the fact that the reactionary circles of the United States and NATO are using the provocation deliberately carried out against the Soviet Union to block the arms control talks and to undermine the mechanism of constructive international cooperation.

People "are fully aware of the fact that the tragedy of the 'Boeing 747' passengers, whose lives had been put at stake for the implementation of Washington's criminal designs, can turn into a tragedy for millions and millions of people, if the new U.S. nuclear missiles are allowed to be installed on European soil," the author of the article states.

U.S. 'MORALITY' CONTRASTED WITH ACTIONS

LD021648 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 2 Oct 83

["'Morality' U.S.-Style" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: In a bid to exonerate their dangerous, misanthropic policy, U.S. imperialist circles are piling up heaps of slander on the Soviet Union, on socialism as a social system. While portraying the USSR as "the focus of evil," they are bending over backwards to pass for limbs of international morality, for the arbiters of "political morals."

The USSR's foreign policy, meeting the fundamental interests of the Soviet people, fully meets also the aspirations of all people in the world, who have a vital interest in upholding and enhancing peace. But there does exist evil on earth. Its main source is the militarist policy of Washington and NATO, which represents a grave threat to peace. The pivot of the policy is continued attempts to ensure to the United States dominating positions in the world cost what it may, using all conceivable ways and means and defying the interests of other states and people. Its essence is in banking on raw force, on the nuclear stick and in the striving to wreck the strategic military parity in Europe and the world as a whole at any cost in order to gain military superiority and be able to control the course of world developments.

Guided by their narrow class interests and ambitions, U.S. imperialist circles are pushing the world to the dangerous brink of nuclear catastrophe. The incumbent U.S. Administration openly declares that nuclear war is admissible and even expedient and is ramming it down people's throats that this war, which will in fact endanger the very existence of human civilisation, is not at all so horrible. The West German magazine DER SPIEGEL recently carried a cartoon showing the earth as a smouldering sphere split by half, with two earthlings, who have survived by some miracle, atop it and exchanging impressions: "Thank God, that was just a limited nuclear war." Isn't it in plunging the planet into this kind of future that the overseas architects of the cannibalic concepts of "preemptive," "limited," "star" and other nuclear wars perceive their "humanism"?

Today, when the 38th United Nations General Assembly session is under way in New York, it will be relevant to recall that as far back as 1947 the world forum of nations adopted a Soviet-sponsored resolution against the propaganda and instigators of war. How can one tally this resolution, which was voted for also by the United States, with the militarist fever characteristic of Washington's policy? Even if one looks just at the attitudes of the United States and the Soviet Union to the propaganda of nuclear war, one will have no doubt left about whose position in international affairs is inhuman and whose humane and meeting the interests of nations.

It is U.S. ruling circles that are flagrantly meddling in the affairs of sovereign states, planting and cultivating reactionary tyrannies, taking racists under their wing, providing haven for Nazi military criminals, and sponsoring and encouraging international terrorism. All this is being done under the accompaniment of pharisaical preachings about "morality" and "humanity." "The world knows well the worth of such moralizing," Yuriy Andropov said in a recent statement. "In Vietnam, morality, as understood by leaders in Washington, was brought home with napalm and toxic agents. In Lebanon it is being hammered in by salvoes of naval guns. In El Salvador this morality is being imposed by genocide. And the list of crimes can be continued. So, we do have what to say about the moral aspect of U.S. policy as well: both by recalling history and by talking about today." [sentence as received]

There is something wrong with morals in Washington's present policy, as there is just no room for morality there. U.S. imperialism is inalienably associated with such crimes as aggressive wars, interference in the affairs of sovereign states, and atrocities by racists and colonisers.

U.S. SEEKS 'MILITARY SUPERIORITY' OVER USSR

LD301454 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 30 Sep 83

["A Serious Threat to Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep (TASS) -- TASS political observer Vladimir Serov write:

It has now become totally obvious that the present U.S. Administration has taken a course toward whipping up international tension and accelerating an unprecedented arms race -- a course that creates a serious threat to the general peace. Its essence is to attempt to ensure for the United States dominant positions in the world without taking into account the interests of other states and peoples.

Everything Washington does now pursues a completely definite goal: to attempt to attain military superiority over the USSR in order to conduct affairs with the countries of socialism "from a position of strength," and to try to foist its will on the entire world. The calculation of the hegemonists across the ocean is built on the premise that if they succeed in attaining this goal by means of nuclear blackmail, they would be satisfied. If not, then they are prepared to take the path of direct armed adventures and even of war, not excluding nuclear war. It is precisely for this reason that the nuclear maniacs from the banks of the Potomac are attempting to accustom people to the thought of the "acceptability" of nuclear war and even the "possibility of victory" in it.

It is precisely to these adventurist aims that the unprecedented increase in the U.S. military potential, the broad-scale programs for production of all types of weapons -- nuclear, chemical, conventional -- are subordinated. They are now preparing to spread the unchecked arms race to space as well. Colossal funds are being spent on all this. The overall sum of military spending of the United States in the next 5 years is about $2 trillion.

Also subordinated to these hegemonist aspirations is the extension of U.S. military presence thousands of kilometers from U.S. territory, the planned turning of Western Europe into a U.S. nuclear-missile bridgehead for an attack on the USSR and other socialist countries, and the creation of a worldwide system of nuclear bases and strong points (there are about 1,500 of them) for direct military intervention into the internal affairs of any country rejecting Washington's diktat. The most recent examples of this are the events in Lebanon, Chad, and Central America. All of this is concealed by the screen of "protection of U.S. interests." In essence, the entire globe is declared to be the zone of such "interests."

Washington's global plans, and the spiral of the arms race being unfurled by them, are creating a dangerous threat to humanity. First, the very increase in the mass of nuclear weapons increases the danger that they could be launched. Second, the arms race is leading to the creation of types of weapons that are ever less subject to control or verification by other states.

An extreme danger is also represented by the fact that the present Washington leaders, point men of extreme rightwing circles and of the military-industrial complex, and obsessed by the idea of world hegemony, are ignoring the truth that in our nuclear age, in the conditions of the approximate military-strategic parity that has come about in the world between the U.S. and the USSR, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization, the security of any state, including the United States, can be ensured only on the basis of equality and identical security of the sides. Americans and Soviets, as well as the peoples of other countries, have a common enemy: the threat of war. The peoples of the world are becoming increasingly aware that this threat springs from the militarist and adventurist policy of the Reagan administration.

ARTICLE REFUTING U.S. MILITARY MYTHS CITED

LD022038 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Washington, 2 Oct (TASS) -- Assertions by the Reagan administration that the United States is allegedly "lagging behind" the USSR in the military field are nothing more than "strategic myths" in order to "justify" the extensive program "for the rearmament of America", carried out by the White House. This is the implication of an article by Fray, director of the International Relations Council and a prominent specialist in the field of strategic armaments, published in THE WASHINGTON POST today.

Accusing official Washington of deliberate distortion of the facts, the author refutes the administration's assertions that the U.S. strategic forces are "obsolete" compared with those of the USSR, that Soviet strategic arms allegedly present a much greater threat to the United States than U.S. weapons do to the USSR, and that in the last 20 years the United States has "unilaterally steeply reduced" its strategic potential.

Each of these assertions, the specialist stresses, is "false and misleading." Even according to the information of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, E. Fray writes, "approximate parity" in the military sphere exists between the United States and the USSR.

President Reagan's statements about a U.S. quest for a "significant reduction in arms levels on a just and balanced basis" at arms control talks are also spurious. In private, even many of the President's closest aides admit, Fray notes, that the proposals put forward by the United States "cannot be the subject of negotiations" with the USSR.

'MILITARY HYSTERIA' OF U.S. ADMINISTRATION NOTED

LD022316 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast; video report from Washington correspondent A. Druzhinin]

[Text] Observing events in Washington at the present, one cannot fail to come to the conclusion that never before, indeed, during many a recent year has the American Administration demonstrated such open hostility towards the Soviet Union, and never before has anti-Soviet hysteria, artificially whipped-up, reached such white-heat. In this kind of atmosphere, poisoned by military hysteria, by the falsehood and hypocrisy of the Washington politicians, the statement by Comrade Andropov has made a particularly strong impression upon many Americans. It has made it possible for them to learn the truth about who it is that bears direct responsibility for the further aggravation of Soviet-American relations.

The Soviet leader says that the United States is proceeding along a militarist course which represents a serious threat to peace, reported NBC, one of the leading American television companies. Andropov resolutely condemns the militarist course of the United States, writes THE WASHINGTON POST, published in the capital. A Soviet signal to the United States: THE NEW YORK TIMES published its commentary under that headline. The Americans are reading the statement by Comrade Andropov. They have to think seriously. And a good many people are beginning to understand that the Reagan administration is carrying things not towards restraining the arms race, but is merely trying to win time to embark upon the deployment of its latest nuclear missile weaponry on the continent of Europe.

Many people are coming to the conclusion that the peace-making talk of Washington political figures is no more than a screen to cover their desire to establish a global American military presence and to achieve a disruption of the military and strategic equilibrium to the advantage of the United States. This, surely, is shown by numerous letters to American newspapers and magazines, from which I would now like to quote. It is not difficult to see what the hard line professed by Reagan and company, in the grip of paranoia, will lead to, writes Sylvia Gonzalez, from California, to NEWSWEEK. Today we are all victims of this immoral policy. Are we the people to talk about peace and morals? asks reader Harold Bell. Does one have to be reminded of our unseemly history, a history of plots by the CIA and armed interference by the United States in the affairs of other countries of the globe? And there are plenty of statements like these to be quoted.

PENTAGON'S BUDGET TO 'REARM' U.S. SCORED

LD022129 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

The Pentagon has set a new record: For the first time ever in a period, in which the United States is not waging a war, the Defence Department concluded in one day contracts worth a total of 4.2 billion dollars!

On the last day of the 1983 fiscal year, which ended on Friday, September 30, the Pentagon officials issued 234 contracts. The biggest of them has gone to the "Honeywell" Corporation, which is to supply the U.S. Navy with 3,205 torpedoes worth 450 million dollars.

The "Pratt and Whitney" and "General Electric" companies have secured contracts worth 202.7 million dollars each for designing an engine for fighter aircraft. The "Newport-News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company" has secured a contract worth 28.8 million dollars for work on nuclear powered submarines.

To the Pentagon's contractors the Reagan's five-year plan for rearming America, which will cost 1.7 trillion dollars, is a real gold shower.

At the same time each dollar payed to the Pentagon's contractors is the one which has not been spent on creating jobs in the country, where the unemployment rate is, according to the latest figures, 9.4 percent. Neither has this dollar been spent on relief aid to the poor people, whose number has grown under the Reagan administration by 4.8 million and is now over 34 million. The money, which the Pentagon spent on Friday, September 30, could be used to create more than 134 thousand jobs, had they been spent on the development of municipal transport or almost 300 thousand jobs, had these 4.2 billion dollars been spent on education needs.

PRESIDENT'S AIRBORNE COMMAND POST RELOCATED

LD030230 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] United States authorities recently declassified for American journalists the speech of a high-ranking Pentagon officer, Donald Latham, at Congressional hearings last May. This is the subject of a commentary by Radio Moscow Observer Georgiy Sturua. Here is what he writes:

According to this speech two Boeing 707's have been moved from Washington DC to central regions of the United States to serve as airborne presidential command posts in a future nuclear war. It was also said that a more effective communicational and control system is currently being designed in the United States and in Western Europe to provide more dependable control over troops, first of all over missiles, under nuclear conditions.

The time for declassifying this information was carefully chosen. It came when the Washington-sponsored anti-Soviet hysteria over the South Korean plane incident reached its climax. The United States Administration kept silent about its own involvement in the provocation and juggled the facts, trying to play upon the American people's fears. It went out of its way to prove that the Soviets could not be trusted and, therefore, America had to arm as fast as it could. At the same time the administration exerted more pressure upon congressmen who thought the war budget was growing too quickly. There was increased lobbying to get unpopular military programs through Congress, first of all the MX missile program. In building up its potential in the hope of winning a nuclear war Washington made every effort to give this a decent and patriotic appearance.

The measures that Donald Latham told the Congress about had also been taken on the assumption that a nuclear war could be won. Now, taken separately from the war philosophy of President Reagan and his administration, those measures may seem defensive and harmless, but their essence is quite obvious in the context of the administration's overall strategic concept. It claims that reaching a goal in politics may require any means not excluding nuclear war. The idea does not seem absolutely insane to Pentagon strategists whose big concern now is to secure their own survival amid a nuclear chaos, so that they could still press the red buttons even though there would be nothing but ruins around them. This is apparently what they call winning a nuclear war.

U.S. DISSATISFACTION WITH UN REPORTED

U.S. Political Outlook Cited

LD010412 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Talk by Vladimir Pozner]

[Text] When an American representative told United Nations member-states that if they did not believe America was fulfilling her duties as host country they could get out, and when he added that members of the U.S. mission to the UN would cheerfully wave them goodbye as they sailed into the sunset, he created quite a flap. The White House stated that he was not reflecting U.S. policy. Jeane Kirkpatrick tried to convince yours truly in an ABC News Nightline exchange that the statement was made in anger.

But if we examine the tone and even the words of top U.S. officials vis-a-vis the UN in recent times we must come to the conclusion that the get-out-of-here syndrome is indeed a factor of U.S. political outlook.

President Reagan in essence backed up his UN representative by saying that while he had not expressed White House policy he had expressed the feelings of the American people. Then in his UN speech the American President made it clear that he was dissatisfied with the UN. It was no longer what it was supposed to be, it was too politicized, whatever that means, and so on. Good old Mayor Koch of the Big Apple referred to the UN as garbage or something like that.

What's happened? (?What's) given the United Nations Organization a black eye where U.S. officialdom is concerned? Let's see if we can't find the answer to that question. But first, an analogy. With the exception of a relatively short period, the heyday of Senator Joe McCarthy, the outcry on the subject of the Soviet threat was never as loud as it has been in recent years. The same may be said about the anti-Soviet outcry in general. If you stop to think about this you cannot but agree with the view advanced a couple of years ago by Academician Georgiy Arbatov, who heads the prestigious Institute for American and Canadian Studies in Moscow. The U.S. leadership, he said, the military-industrial complex, cannot come to terms with the reality that the USSR is the USA's equal in military might. That is a very astute evaluation, and it can be applied to explain the change in the U.S. attitude toward the U.N. as well.

When the United Nations were founded back in 1947 they consisted of 50 member-states. The majority were either in the Western bloc or U.S. puppets that voted as they were told to vote. In those years the UN was a U.S. voting machine, and there were very few countries that dared criticize the United States. But gradually, as national liberation movements and anti-colonial wars gave birth to new, independent states, things changed. And today the UN consists of 157 member-countries; that's three times more than 35 years ago. And many of those new countries clearly and openly criticize Western policies, especially those of the United States. Many of those countries vote contrary to U.S. desires. In short, the balance has changed, and the present administration cannot come to terms with that reality -- hence the invective, hence the calls to the UN to get out and the poorly concealed irritation of President Reagan's UN speech. Much could be said about this, but I limit my statement to just one question: Is it possible to trust or deal with an administration that refuses or is not able to come to terms with reality?

'Provocative Campaign' Continues

LD290904 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

The Reagan administration has mounted a malicious hostile campaign against the United Nations Organisation. Washington officials are one after another lashing out at that international organisation, whose aim is to promote peace and security. The slanderers were joined on Tuesday by Edward Koch, the mayor of New York. He impudently said: "The U.N. is a cesspool...because every country needs a cesspool."

This slanderous attack by Edward Koch, which is unprecedented in its rudeness, has angered all who link with the activities of the U.N. their hopes for ensuring peace and developing cooperation between states with different social systems. This rude act, however, is a direct outcome of Washington's imperial disregard and disrespect for the U.N., which has become particularly clearly manifest under the Reagan administration.

The USA, which is the host country of the U.N. headquarters, is crudely violating the letter and spirit of its international commitments. The U.S. authorities are creating artificial obstacles and preventing the normal participation of delegations and foreign representatives in the work of the United Nations Organisation. Thus, in particular, the U.S. Administration has made impossible the arrival of Andrey Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, head of the Soviet delegation for the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

But when this impudent violation of commitments touched off a wave of protests among the U.N. member states, the U.S. representative to the U.N. Committee for Liaison with the Country of Stay Charles Lichenstein brazenly advised all who are dissatisfied to "get out of the USA."

His instigatory statement was immediately echoed by Reagan, who expressed his "cordial approval" of Lichenstein. In order to "punish the U.N." the U.S. Senate has recently voted for a sharp cut in the U.S. donation to the United Nations Organisation. In so doing Republican Senator Steven Simms said: We are tired of hospitality granted to our enemies and critics abroad.

Neither can the U.S. authorities ensure security for the diplomats and members of the U.N. staff, who become in New York target of acts of terrorism, racist outrages and hooliganism.

It is clear what is the cause of the anti-U.N. syndrome of the American authorities: The USA cannot, as it used before, manipulate the U.N., to dictate to it its views on concepts. This is also explained by Washington's obstructionist stand at the U.N. on fundamental issues of war and peace, its striving to introduce the spirit of cold war and confrontation into the constructive work of the U.N.

Washington's provocative campaign against the U.N. is in conflict with all norms of international law and diplomatic ethics. It inflicts moral damage upon the U.N. and undermines its international prestige. These aims are pursued by the Reagan administration, which has taken course for unbridled arms race and ensuring for the USA a dominating position in the world.

The open challenge thrown by the USA to the whole international community clearly shows the real worth of the hypocritical statements by the present U.S. Administration on its adherence to the "ideals of peace and freedom." Therefore one cannot help asking whether the U.N. can stay in the country where its good name is permanently offended.

ASIAN TOURS BY U.S. OFFICIALS IMPLY 'PARTNERSHIP'

LD302026 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Commentary by Aleksandr Korolev]

[Text] High-ranking American officials have been visiting Asia more and more often lately. Last summer, Secretary of State Shultz toured several South Asian nations. In 1 and 1/2 months President Reagan himself plans to go to Asia, and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger is now touring that region. The first leg of his tour, a visit to Tokyo, clearly shows that Washington is trying to carry out its new Asian doctrine, which provides for controlling Asian nations and the social processes in them by force. Ronald Reagan formulated the doctrine and now his defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger -- as the current Asian tour shows -- is applying it to American allies in Asia.

According to Reagan's doctrine, reliance on force, primarily American military force, implies an active partnership with pro-American regimes in Asia, which are now ready to share Washington's special concern for defending its imperialist interests.

That's why the subject of so-called partnership dominated Caspar Weinberger's talks in Tokyo. There he urged Japan to make even greater efforts to increase its armed forces. Washington is shifting an ever-greater share of its police functions in the Far East onto the shoulders the Japanese army. Simultaneously, Caspar Weinberger demanded a speedy decision from the Japanese side on the issue of granting the United States one more military base near Tokyo, in addition to the scores of American military bases on Japanese soil.

The questions raised by Casper Weinberger in Tokyo clearly show in which spheres Washington would like to cooperate with its Asian partners. Judging by press reports, the defense secretary left Tokyo satisfied with the promise of the Japanese Government to significantly increase military spending in fiscal 1984. Now, after Tokyo and Beijing Caspar Weinberger is going to Pakistan, which he says occupies an exceptionally important strategic position in the region. The Pakistani public is very sensitive to the issue of granting military bases to the United States. That's why at a meeting with General Ziaul Haq last Sunday newsmen asked him whether he would discuss the question of bases with the American defense secretary. Ziaul Haq replied in the negative, but the public is still alarmed because American politicians make no secret of their hope of getting from the Pakistani military regime, in exchange for arms sales, something more than dollars. Washington is especially interested in so-called strategic cooperation which implies the use of base facilities in Pakistan by American troops.

It is absolutely clear that the so-called Afghan question will not be overlooked during the stay of the American official in Islamabad. Every American visitor displays great interest in this question, because the United States is using Pakistan as the main bridgehead for the undeclared war against Afghanistan. The United States defense secretary is especially interested in this question because he has more to do with forming counterrevolutionary bands and supplying them with Americans arms than other officials. The visit planned for him to the region near the Afghan border where one of the bands is based is another confirmation of Washington's intention to continue interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Caspar Weinberger's visit to Pakistan is taking place at an uneasy time. The campaign of civil unrest continues in the country. Strikes are taking place in the Sind and Punjab. The military authorities are cracking down on the opposition and using truncheons and plastic bullets instead of beginning a dialogue with the public. In this situation the visit of the high ranking representative to Islamabad unequivocally shows Washington's political support for the military regime.

REAGAN'S C. AMERICAN ENVOY TOURS W. EUROPE

LD012255 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1546 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] London, 1 Oct (TASS) -- The United States is continuing its pressure campaign on its allies with the aim of obtaining their support for its aggressive policy in Central America. The lastest move in this campaign is the trip to Western Europe by R. Stone, the U.S. President's special representative in Central America, which begins today.

During his 3-week trip he will visit Britain, Spain, Greece, France, the FRG, the Netherlands and a number of other countries. As the London papers note, Stone intends to call to order those allies who allow themselves to express disagreement with Washington's policy, which grossly interferes in the internal affairs of the Central American states.

In fact, the only one of the West European governments that has decided to openly express its support for this line is the conservative Thatcher cabinet, which is grateful to Washington for the all-round help given to Britain by the Reagan administration in the period of London's Falkland's adventure. THE GUARDIAN reports that Washington also aspires to convince the other West European countries that "Central America is vitally important for their interests, and that they must join in its efforts to isolate Nicaragua." The White House would like to cut as much as possible the economic cooperation of the West European countries with Nicaragua, the paper points out. "The Nicaraguan Government will, it is expected, remain the object of unrelenting pressure from the United States."

U.S. SENATE APPROVES KEEPING MARINES IN LEBANON

LD301544 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] The U.S. Senate, in the wake of the House of Representatives, has approved a resolution permitting President Reagan to keep U.S. Marines in Lebanon for 18 months. The resolution, which is based on the War Powers Act, was adopted by 54 votes to 46. The administration strove hard for the adoption of that resolution, which unties its hands to expand its military intervention in Lebanon.

U.S. HOUSE APPROVES FUNDS FOR ANTI-CUBAN RADIO

LD010406 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 30 TASS -- The U.S. House of Representatives, acting on the initiative and under the pressure of the U.S. Administration, has finally approved and sent for signature to the President the bill on establishing a so-call "Marti Radio", a new mouthpiece of lies and slanders, by means of which Washington hopes in vain to undermine the fundamentals of the state system existing in Cuba. In the 1984 and 1985 fiscal years alone, 25 million dollars are appropriated to finance the radio station, whose programmes will be beamed to the "freedom island" for 14 hours a day. It is planned to increase the appropriations in the future.

ACTIVITIES, STATEMENTS MARK PRC NATIONAL DAY

PRC Embassy Holds Reception

OW011944 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] On 30 September, PRC Ambassador to the USSR Yang Shouzheng gave a reception to mark the 34th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Those who attended the reception included Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Bratchenko, Soviet minister of the coal industry; responsible persons of various Soviet departments; and other Soviet officiials.

Kapitsa Attends Soiree

PM301330 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark Anniversary"]

[Text] On 28 September the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held a concert evening to mark the 34th anniversary of the PRC's proclamation.

The concert evening was attended by M.S. Kapitsa, deputy chairman of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society Central Board and USSR deputy foreign minister; and Ye.V. Ivanov, first deputy chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Realtions with Foreign Countries Presidium.

Yang Shouzheng, PRC ambassador to the USSR, and embassy diplomatic staff were guests at the concert evening.

USSR Conveys Greetings

PM301546 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To PRC President Li Xiannian; Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council:

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Soviet people, convey greetings and best wishes to the Chinese people on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the PRC's proclamation.

In the course of a prolonged and heroic struggle, the Chinese working people achieved the historic victory of the revolution and the establishment of people's power in their country. The Soviet Union invariably rendered China's people selfless assistance and support in the struggle to implement revolutionary transformations and build a new society.

The interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and China coincide as regards the elimination of military danger, the strengthening of peace, and the consolidation of the positions of socialism. A positive development of Soviet-Chinese relations would be in the interests of our two countries, would help resolve the long-term economic tasks facing them, and would also benefit the international situation as a whole.

We sincerely wish the Chinese people further successes in economic and cultural building and in the cause of improving the material well-being of all PRC working people.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; The USSR Council of Ministers.

USSR Amity Society Greets PRC

OW012317 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] The following is the message of congratulations sent by the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society to the Central Council of the China-USSR Friendship Association on September 30 on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The message reads: To the Central Council of the China-USSR Friendship Association:

The Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society extends congratulations and best wishes to all members and activists of the China-USSR Friendship Association and all the people of China on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. We are deeply convinced that improvement of the relations between the Soviet Union and China accords with the fundamental interests of our two countries and peoples, and with the interests of the cause of peace and socialism. We wish the Chinese people achievements in their economic and cultural construction, and wish them every success and happiness.

XINHUA REPORT ON ANDROPOV STATEMENT CITED

LD010601 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Abroad, paramount attention is given to the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. The Soviet leader, reports the Chinese agency XINHUA, has stated that the United States is striving to play for time at the Geneva talks so that it can then start to deploy its missiles in Western Europe. The Soviet Union does not see any desire on the American side to tackle in earnest the solution to problems of limitation and reduction of strategic weapons.

QIAN QICHEN ON PRC-USSR TALKS, OTHER ISSUES

OW030943 Tokyo KYODO in English 0916 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, Oct 3, KYODO -- China will take up a call for removing Soviet medium-range SS-20 nuclear missiles in Asia in the third round of Sino-Soviet vice foreign minister talks scheduled to resume on Thursday. This was disclosed by Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen during a meeting with 13 visiting Japanese journalists Monday.

While briefing them on China's diplomacy, Qian described his talks with Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail S. Kapitsa last month as a good dialogue for promoting mutual contacts and understanding. He and Kapitsa exchanged views on a wide range of both international and bilateral problems, Qian said.

He said he did not favor an idea that talks on bilateral relations should be limited to only trade and exchanges, or discussions on global issues to specific problems such as the Middle East, African, and disarmament issues.

This could be regarded as Qian's criticism of the Soviet shelving of the three Sino-Soviet major disputes over the Kampuchean and Afghanistan issues, and the Sino-Soviet, Sino-Mongolian border problem.

Asked by the Japanese journalist group about the coming session with Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev on Thursday, Qian said talks on the reduction of military power in the Sino-Soviet border naturally include the Soviet Army and its arms -- that is, nuclear missiles.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe already agreed on a call for removal of Soviet SS-20 missiles in Asia during their meeting in New York last month.

The Sino-British talks on Hong Kong have already continued for year and China hopes the talks will omplete in a year, Qian told the Japanese journalists, including Asahi Kamei, assistant managing editor of KYODO news service.

The current Sino-British talks are not on Hong Kong's sovereingty, but on various problems in a transitional period until the 1997 expiration of its lease to Britain, and on Hong Kong's continued prosperity after the return to China, Qian stressed.

On relations with the United States, Qian highly rated President Ronald Reagan's recent decision to ease U.S. control on high technology export to China, but he stressed what is the most important for China and the U.S. is the Taiwan issue. Even if Sino-American relations progress in other fields, the Taiwan issue would cast a shadow on Beijing-Washington relations, Qian said. He repeated Beijing's call for the United States to live up to the Sino-U.S. communique on the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan last August.

Vice Foreign Minister Qian said China is ready for normalization negotiations with Hanoi, if Vietnam should announce an all-out pullout from Kampuchea and carry out the withdrawal of its first troop group from that country.

Touching on China's abstention from voting on an anti-Soviet resolution on the September 1 Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner off Sakhalin, Qian said the Beijing government took the action because the cause and related situations of the incident were still not clear and views on the problem varied.

On the defense policy of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Chinese Vice Minister repeated China's position that it is natural for Japan to have defense power, but Japan's excessive military ability would invite an apprehension and opposition both at home and abroad.

START OF JAPANESE AIR FORCE EXERCISES NOTED

LD011017 Moscow TASS in English 0756 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo, October 1, TASS -- Big exercises of the Japanese air force began here today. According to a report of the newspaper JAPAN TIMES, taking part in the exercises are about 24,000 servicemen and 250 military aircraft. The exercises, which will continue till October 8, will become a new step along the lines of preparation of the Japanese armed forces for the conduct of combat operations in the Far East.

U.S. PLANNING TOMAHAWK DEPLOYMENT IN JAPAN

LD021701 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo, October 2, TASS -- The Pentagon is hatching plans for the deployment of its "Tomahawk" cruise missiles in various parts of the world. As the KYODO Tsushin Agency reports, this is emphasised in the report prepared for the Washington administration at the request of the U.S. Defence Department by the private military research institute "Science Application".

The content of the report, a considerable part of which is classified, says that the U.S. military strive to install "Tomahawks" on vast areas in the Eastern Hemisphere stretching from Iceland to Diego Garcia Island, Japan, and the Philippines. The authors of the report examined the question of the land-basing of that weapon capable of carrying high-yield nuclear warheads and have drawn the conclusion that Japan is one of the most suitable sites for the deployment of the "Tomahawk" missiles, which are planned to be installed in bases in Sasebo, Misawa, and on Hokkaido Island.

The local observers have evaluated the "fresh idea" of the overseas strategists as another evidence of Washington's intention to turn the Japanese isles into a nuclear base in the Far East, spearheaded against the Soviet Union. The report bluntly says that the stationing of cruise missiles in Japan will be "extremely effective" as it will make it possible to keep the Soviet Pacific Fleet under their sights.

The newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN writes with concern that if these strategic designs are approved by the U.S. Administration, Tokyo may be requested to ensure the capability for launching missiles strikes against enemy ships.

SUPPRESSION OF SOUTH KOREAN STUDENTS REPORTED

SK021102 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] South Korean special police units charged and occupied the Yonsei University dormitory where the mass demonstration against Chon Tu-hwan's antipopular, pro-U.S., political regime has continued for several days. The police rounded up the university students.

According to the report from Seoul, the advance toward opposing the dictatorial regime and establishing democracy within the country has rapidly intensified in South Korea. The Seoul regime is trying to bring the ever-expanding movement under control by suppression. Armored police vehicles raided the universities, and a Seoul trial court handed down long-term jail sentences to nine students of the other university. They were charged with being a sabotage element for distributing handbills appealing for joining in the struggle against the antipopular regime.

WEINBERGER VISIT 'MILITARIZATION' OF PAKISTAN

LD010326 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 30 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Pentagon chief Weinberger, who is making a tour of Asian countries, has arrived in Pakistan. It would be difficult to find a less appropriate moment for his arrival. Pakistan has been overwhelmed by a tide of popular protest against the regime of General Ziaul Haq. The attempts of the authorities to take the heat out of the struggle through political maneuvering have had no success.

Yesterday and the day before there were local elections in the provinces of Punjab and Sind. The Islamabad administration issued a special decree. According to it persons who avoided voting should be severely punished, but this measure had no effect. There were few people at the polls in Punjab, and in Sind the overwhelming majority of the population boycotted the elections, supporting the call by opposition parties to boycott the elections. The opposition said that the elections had turned into a political farce, insofar as the majority of parties are banned and cannot take part in them and the proposed candidates suit only the present regime.

In Sind Province matters were not limited to a boycott. Attempts were made to block traffic. The clashes between the demonstrators and sections of the army and police were the most serious in all the 7 weeks of antigovernment demonstrations. According to the opposition, at least 43 people were killed and more than 200 wounded. It is characteristic that the demonstrations against the military dictatorship are acquiring an ever more clearly expressed anti-American character. The participants in the demonstrations are protesting against the creation of American bases on Pakistan territory.

In light of this the question being asked by many Pakistani political and public figures is: What does Weinberger intend to do in Pakistan? This appears to be reasonable question. It seems that he is trying to give support to the regime of Ziaul Haq. But it is known that American help is by no means free of charge. Islamabad plays an important role in implementing Washington's strategy in South and Southwest Asia. The territory of Pakistan has turned into a base from which bands of counterrevolutionaries operate against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. I do not know whether Weinberger will be aiming a machinegun in the direction of the Afghan border as Brzezinski, former U.S. presidential national security adviser did. But according to reports he intends to meet with the heads of the Afghan basmaches and to encourage them to new provocations. But does Pakistan want this? Is an increase in tension on the Pakistani-Afghan border in the interests of the country? Participation in a militaristic policy also leads to the militarization of one's own country.

Visit To Strengthen Ziaul Haq

LD012258 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1318 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] New York, 1 Oct (TASS) -- Pentagon chief C. Weinberger has called U.S.-Pakistani ties an "example of relations" between the United States and nonaligned countries.

As AP reports, he stressed on his arrival in Islamabad that Pakistan occupies "an important place" in Washington's policy toward South and Southeast Asia.

On the agenda of his talks with Ziaul Haq, head of the Pakistani military administration, Ali Ahmad Talpur, minister of defense, and other officials are the issues of further expanding U.S. military aid to Pakistan and accelerating supplies of armaments and military equipment in accordance with a $3.2-billion package, a military and economic deal concluded between the two countries. According to it, Islamabad receives a major supply of tanks, helicopters, artillery, missiles, and other types of weapons.

Particular alarm has been caused in South Asia by supplies of the most modern "F-16" fighter-bombers to the Islamabad regime.

Six of these planes have been already put into service with the Pakistani Air Force. On the eve of Weinberger's visit supplies of the naval-based "Harpoon" missiles were announced in Washington.

In return for such generous help Islamabad has assumed the role of the main U.S. bridgehead in the region. According to a secret U.S.-Pakistani agreement, the Pentagon will use Pakistani territory as its stronghold for the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" -- the strike force of U.S. imperialism.

In his speech the Washington emissary expressed his "delight" at Pakistan's participation in the undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan. He intends to use his trip to whip up inflammatory intrigues against the DRA. His schedule provides for a visit to the region of the town of Peshawar, where the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble is based, near the border with Afghanistan, the Khyber Pass. The aim of this brazen gesture is to demonstrate yet again that the Reagan administration is supporting in every way the counterrevolutionary gangs, by whose hands it is trying to prevent the Afghan people from building a new life.

During his meeting with the traitors of the motherland in one of the camps of the so-called "Afghan refugees" in the suburbs of Peshawar, the U.S. secretary of defense, according to news agencies, assured the renegades that Washington "will continue to do everything possible to ensure the success of their struggle."

London, 1 Oct (TASS) -- C. Weinberger's visit to Pakistan is taking place in a situation of growing popular struggle against the military regime of Ziaul Haq, which is taking on an increasingly anti-American character. The correspondent of the London TIMES notes that in a number of towns in Sind Province mass meetings and protest demonstrations have been taking place under the slogan "Down with American imperialism!" In Karachi, the biggest city in the country, an American flag was burnt during a mass demonstration. A statement by the leadership of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, distributed in Islamabad, stresses that one of the aims of the visit by the U.S. defense secretary is to strengthen the shaky position of the dictatorial regime.

Ponomarev Views Visit

LD301845 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- TASS Commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger arrived in Pakistan on a three-day visit today. The fact that Washington did not cancel this visit despite the tense situation in Pakistan, where the civil disobedience campaign is steadily growing in scope, is further evidence that the U.S. Amdinistration gives priority to its military and political goals in relation to both Pakistan itself and the entire region before eveything else.

Weinberger's talks with high-ranking Islamabad officials will be dominated by issues of so-called "regional security" and the terms of granting U.S. military aid to Pakistan. These issues, as a matter of fact, topped the agenda of talks of also all other Washington envoys who visited Pakistan of late.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz visited Islamabad last July and was followed by a group of U.S. Congressmen in late August. Congressman Clarence Long, who led the group, bluntly declared that Pakistan was assuming special significance in U.S. strategic plans in the light of the current state of East-West relations. This signalled the Reagan administration's intention to fasten Islamabad securely to its militarist juggernaut and use it as a battering ram and as a bridgehead against countries which are not to Washington's liking. With this aim in mind the United States promised the Islamabad regime an aid package worth more than three billion dollars, half of which will be spent for military purposes. In the next fiscal year, which begins in the United States on October 1, these requests of Pakistan will be fully met. As payment for these lavish arms supplies Washington demanded from Pakistan and was given the right freely to use a number of military bases and ports in Pakistani territory, which are adapted to meet the needs of the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" of the United States. In particular, the Indian press reported, Islamabad agreed to make available to the Pentagon its military bases in the area of Ormara and at the Givini port.

Work is under way to build new naval facilities on the Makran coast range, which are intended directly for use by the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force". It is not difficult to realise that the web of U.S. strong points in Pakistan is making that country into a staging area for U.S. direct armed interference in the affairs of other states, for the use of U.S. arms against any country that rejects Washington's diktat. Of course, such actions cannot but arouse the legitimate concern of other countries located in the region, in particular India and Pakistan [as received]. It is also clear that the more heavily the United States arms Pakistan, the higher tension rises throughout the region.

As we see, also in that region, which lies thousands of kilometres from U.S. shores, the Washington administration is conducting a militarist policy, whose goal is to help ensure dominating positions to the United States, without paying any respect to the interests of other states and nations.

AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL PRAISES ANDROPOV STATEMENTS

LD301322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0658 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Kabul, 30 Sep (TASS) -- Throughout the whole of its history, the Soviet Union -- the first socialist state of workers and peasants -- has pursued a peace-loving foreign policy, aimed at satisfying the fundamental hopes of all peoples of the world. In an interview with a TASS correspondent, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan's Central Committee and chairman of Afghanistan's Revolutionary Council, stated that the latest confirmation of this course has been the constructive and firm statement by Yuriy Andropov on cardinal problems of the present day. This document is of enormous international significance.

The Soviet Union, he pointed out, has put forward far-reaching proposals, aimed at the limitation and reduction in Europe of nuclear armaments, both strategic and medium-range, thus demonstrating not only the striving to ensure the security of the USSR and countries of the socialist community, but of all other states.

Peoples judge the policy of one or another state above all by its actions. In Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal continued, the policy of the U.S. Administration, aimed at worsening global confrontation with the Soviet Union, not only deeply disturbs us, but also forces us to think of further measures to strengthen our defense capability.

It is no secret to anybody that it is precisely the United States that, through the hands of its minions, is waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan that is costing our people dear. It is also no secret to anybody that the Soviet Union gives democratic Afghanistan assistance in defense of our borders from constant external threat. The country of soviets actively supports the constructive efforts made on the international arena for the peaceful settlement of the Afghan situation, acceptable to Afghanistan and adjacent countries.

We appreciate the efforts made by the special representative of the UN secretary general for setting in motion the process of constructive talks between Afghanistan and its neighbors.

We are concerned at the actions undertaken by the United States to turn the United Nations into its private domain. We consider as natural and timely the question raised by Yu.V. Andropov on whether the United Nations should be in the United States at all, where unbridled militarist hysteria is being spread and where insults are being made against the good name of this organization, which aims to maintain international peace and security.

KABUL 'READY TO SHOW MORE GOODWILL' IN TALKS

LD301658 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The Afghan Government has reaffirmed its desire for a political settlement of the situation around its country. Now this dispatch from our correspondent in Kabul:

We are ready to continue talks with our neighbor Pakistan, says an Afghan deputy foreign minister, Gholam Sarwar Yoresh. The talks through United Nations mediation were begun at the initiatve of the Afghan Government. Several rounds of the negotiations have already been held in Geneva. Gholam Sarwar Yoresh made a reminder that Afghanistan also offers talks to another neighbor, Iran.

Kabul sees the aim of such talks in normalizing relations and regards cessation of outside interference in Afghanistan's affairs as the main condition for a settlement. There is no need to emphasize that a settlement meets the interests both of the Afghan people and of the neighboring nations. But of course solutions of the problems that have been accumulated need both time as well as display of good will, not only by Afghanistan. Yet the chief obstacle is being put up by those who have launched an undeclared war in Afghanistan.

The Kabul press regard Weinberger's tour as provocatory both against Afghanistan and against other countries of South-West Asia. The Kabul radio says the United States is out to wreck a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. It is turning Pakistan into a jumping-off ground for its Rapid Deployment Force and is steering toward greater tension in the area. Kabul periodicals point out that in this situation there is the urgent need to make efforts to stop the U.S. interference in the affairs in South-West Asia.

As far as Afghanistan is concerned, Kabul leaders declare, it is ready to show more good will to reach a negotiated settlement in the region.

MOSCOW: U.S. IMPOSING KAMPUCHEAN QUESTION ON UN

LD012132 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1600 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Ruling circles of the United States and some other countries have managed to force the United Nations to include on the agenda at the present UN General Assembly session the so-called Kampuchean question. What is behind this action by Washington?

The people of Kampuchea, our commentator Vladimir Korolev writes, have chosen their own, independent path of development. And it is not liked by their enemies. Washington would like to have puppets in power in Kampuchea who would implement the will and wishes of their foreign protectors. This is why it is interested in the so-called coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea. It is trying to impose representatives of this government, made up of Pol Pot supporters and other reactionaries, in a number of international organizations, including the United Nations. Recently, a meeting was held in Phnom Penh against the presence in the United Nations of those discarded by the Kampuchean people. This so-called government, Kampuchean Peace Committee Chairman Yit Kin Seng said at the meeting, does not represent anybody, has no territory, no population. However, the present U.S. Administration is trying to revive this government. It gives it material and moral assistance. President Reagan himself recently met its leaders: Prime Minister Son Sen and Prince Sihanouk, the former ruler. All this, however, cannot make people forget that Pol Pot's supporters are to blame for the liquidation of more than 3 million people in Kampuchea. The policy of genocide against their own people carried out by Pol Pot's supporters during their rule brought Kampuchea to the brink of collapse and it was only after the overthrow of the bloodthirsty regime that the country reawakened. During the 4 and 1/2 years since the liberation, important changes have taken place in Kampuchea. There also have been successes in agriculture. There is no famine. The rice yield is good. Industry is gradually strengthening.

Socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union and Vietnam, give Kampuchea great assistance in solving its economic problems. There are considerable successes in the sphere of people's education. All the schools were closed during Pol Pot's rule. Now almost 2 million young people are being taught. The building of a new life in Kampuchea is taking place under the leadership of the Government of Kampuchea, which is implementing a course corresponding to the interests of the people of Kampuchea in both domestic and foreign policy. It is quite understandable that the legal Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has to represent its people and its state at international meetings. Therefore there has to be a place in the United Nations for its representatives and not for puppets who have this place owing to U.S. intrigues. This situation is rightly considered by many delegates in the United Nation to be an interference into the internal affairs of the sovereign state of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS INDONESIA

For Indonesian radio coverage of the visit of Soviet Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Ivan Grishin to Indonesia, including reports on his talks with government officials on possible cooperation on geothermal power stations, see the Indonesia section of the 29 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER WRITES ON ECONOMIC TASKS

PM301202 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Z. Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers: "Resolving Complex Tasks"]

[Text] The crisis which arose in Poland appeared first of all in the acute disruption of the economic equilibrium in the country in the late seventies. This dangerous phenomenon was aggravated in late 1980 and early 1981. The reason was the activity of internal forces hostile to the socialist state and inspired by foreign subversive centers. Provoking anarchy in social life, especially through sabotaging industrial production, these forces sought to dismantle Polish statehood and to undermine its economic basis.

In December 1981 the slump in industrial production was so profound that its level fell 43 percent in comparison to December 1979 and 29 percent in comparison to December 1980. This process began to become protracted, creating preconditions for new conflicts in social life. The dependence of many sectors of the processing industry on supplies of equipment from capitalist countries in addition to their loans, aggravated the situation to the extreme.

On 13 December 1981 the anarchy was ended. Implementation of an economic reform began in accordance with the guidelines indicated in the decisions of the Extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress.

In the first half of last year, for the first time in 18 months, the industrial production slump was halted, and in the second half of the year industrial production was gradually observed to grow. In December 1982 extracting industries' output increased 16 percent and processing industries' 11 percent in comparison to December 1981. The positive trends are there, but the Polish economy is continuing to experience great difficulties.

A decisive part here is played by Poland's debts to the capitalist countries and the systems of relations they have established with the socialist countries as a whole and with Poland in particular, which, along with the introduction by the governments of a number of Western countries of economic restrictions on trade relations with Poland, is complicating trade.

The economic sanctions and discrimination against Polish trade with the West cannot, of course, disrupt our economy, but they can cause it considerable harm, and they are creating obstacles in the process of restoring equilibrium in the national economy. We are helped in overcoming difficulties primarily by the aid given by, and our cooperation as allies with, the Soviet Union and Poland's other socialist partners. The USSR's economic support for Poland and credits on preferential terms have strengthened our economic organism. The expansion of deliveries of raw and semifinished materials, particularly for the light industry, has helped to meet domestic market requirements. Purchases of consumer goods in the USSR are strengthening the situation. Thanks to all this, the wheels of the Polish economy have begun to turn faster.

In 1983 increases of several percent in industrial output by comparison with the corresponding period last year are being recorded from one month to the next. But that still does not mean that the processes and phenomena requiring vigorous intervention have already stopped.

The disproportions in the production of group "A" and group "B" commodities continue, and the provision of the market with consumer goods is proceeding very slowly by comparison with the increase in the population's money incomes. There is also an imbalance between work payment and labor productivity. Labor discipline is increasing and output quality is improving only slowly. The new economic mechanism, introduced at the same time as the fundamentals of legislation for regulating economic activity, is making possible, it seems to us, the gradual restriction of negative phenomena. But so far we are not satisfied with the process of equalization and attainment of the necessary standard of efficiency.

Inflation and its devastating social consequences are especially alarming. In planning Poland's economic development for the next 3 years, we view the struggle against inflation and the securing of the strictest economy in production as the main condition for maintaining the working masses' living standards. That is why two government programs -- the economic and the anti-inflation programs -- form the components of the plan for 1983-85. They specifically designate objectives, tasks, and ways and means of implementing them.

The tasks are very complex. The planned output growth must be secured with a six-percent reduction in the materials-intensity of output. Anti-inflation measures are aimed primarily at the roots of inflation, and they aim to achieve a reduction in inflation to less than 10 percent in 1985. An increase in output for the domestic market remains a priority. While the overall increase in industrial output is planned at 14-26 percent, for marketable output it is planned at 24 percent. Great attention is being paid to saving budget expenditure. Expenditure for maintaing the central administration and local management apparatus is being cut back. Pay is being linked more closely with productivity, and opportunities for enterprises to obtain credits are being linked to assessment of the effectiveness of their economic activity.

Whether we escape from the crisis depends above all on us -- the Polish public, particularly the working class, interested in refining planning and implementing plans, is coming more and more to realize this. Broad strata of the population participated in the discussion of the draft plan and the aforementioned programs. The national workers aktiv conference in Warsaw on 30 March was particularly fruitful.

The activation of the party's ideological and political work, especially at enterprises, aids the fulfillment of production tasks. The party is endeavoring to exercise an increasingly effective influence on the work of self-management organs and the new trade unions. The main accent is on surmounting difficulties in the sphere of the provision of raw and other materials which, analysis has shown, will continue to exist for a long time and will remain a growth-inhibiting factor as far as the Polish economy is concerned. The 3-year plan and the programs mentioned above also have the purpose of solving the long-term tasks of restructuring the Polish economy and further reorienting it toward the fraternal countries in the sphere of the international division of labor.

This will require the conquering of many difficulties, hard and intensive work, and the improvement of all economic components. But the confidence that we can make progress is reinforced by mutual understanding with the fraternal states and cooperation with the CEMA partners, especially the Soviet Union.

In the next 3 years the conditions will be created for a substantial increase in economic exchange between Poland and the CEMA countries. In agreement with the partners we are altering the structure of production in such a way as to reduce our dependence on the capitalist countires in the sphere of raw materials, materials, and components.

Over a period of 2-3 years there will be new opportunities for mutually advantageous intensification of cooperation with our Soviet friends in the sphere of shipbuilding and construction and road machine building and in the production of machinery for light industry and equipment for chemical production and heavy and transport machine building. In the chemical industry there is the prospect of broader collaboration in the production of dyes, pesticides for agriculture, and pharmaceutical products. Of special significance for us is the Soviet Union's interest in constructing metallurgical enterprises and setting up joint projects in the textile industry. For its part, Poland is involved in the construction of sections of gas pipelines on USSR territory in exchange for gas supplies for our national economy.

A comprehensive study of spheres and areas in which further development of cooperation with the USSR is possible is nearing completion. The results of this work will form the basis of talks on the coordination of plans for 1984-85 and for the 1986-90 period. The strengthening of the socialist system in Poland and the PZPR's active policy are instrumental in bringing about the gradual balancing of the economy and the closely related stabilization of social and political life and improvement of working people's living conditions. As it escapes from the grip of the crisis, socialist Poland will be a reliable partner for the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole.

U.S. SANCTIONS HOLDING UP POLISH CANCER CENTERS

PM301328 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 83 p 3

[Own correspondent Yu. Orlik dispatch under the rubric "Warsaw on the Line": "Morality and Sanctions"]

[Text] There is probably no sector of the Polish economy which has not been affected by the American sactions, which Washington has also imposed on its political partners. They used the sanctions to vent their vexation and irritation at having failed to divert Poland from the path of socialist development. How could they not be angry: So much money invested and so much effort expended to "bring the Polish caldron to the boil," but the broth turned out rather thin. It is now 18 months since they were announced. The gradual normalization of the situation in the country made it possible first to suspend and then lift martial law. But the West is in no hurry to lift the sanctions. The economic blackmailing of Poland is continuing, and this affects not only the work of enterprises but also people's daily life and health. The latter was spoken of recently in a broadcast entitled "Morality," prepared by Polish central television. Here are just some of the facts mentioned in it.

It is impossible to imagine a modern public health service without air ambulances. The "first aid" aircraft is frequently the last hope of saving a person's life. To update the fleet of aircraft in the service of medicine, the Polish side concluded a cooperative agreement with the American Piper firm in 1977. As a result a new air ambulance -- the MEWA (Gull) -- was to appear on Poland's air routes. The aircraft plant at Mielec had managed to produce nine aircraft of a trial series when the United States stopped supplying electronic equipment for fitting out the aircraft, particularly autopilots and onboard instruments, thereby blocking production of the MEWA. Such high customs duties were imposed on the items of equipment which Poland was to export to the United States under the agreement to pay for the American supplies that the game ceased to be worth the candle.

A rather dramatic situation has taken shape in Poland's air ambulance service as a result of the failure of American supplies. The old Czechoslovak-made Morava aircraft are worn out, and there is nothing to replace them.

Spokesman for the U.S. Administration headed by the President himself, who are perfectly well informed about this, hypocritically try to persuade public opinion that the bans on supplying electronic equipment, the abrogation of most-favored-nation status in trade, and other measures of economic pressure are aimed exclusively against the "regime" and the Polish Government and in no way against the Polish people!

"I can only evaluate everything that is being done to harm the patient as follows: It is profoundly immoral," Prof Tadeusz Koszarowski, a well-known Polish oncologist, said, commenting on the consequences of the U.S. sanctions.

The professor had more than sufficient grounds for such a conclusion. It is known that cancer -- a terrible disease of modern civilization -- claims thousands of lives. Vast amounts and tremendous efforts are expended on the struggle against it, there are 14 oncological hospitals operating in Poland. A further three and an entire oncological center are under construction -- these will together provide 1,800 new hospital beds. The work on these projects has not ceased for a single day or a single hour. And this despite the crisis and the fact that dozens of construction projects have been frozen.

The strict policy of thrift has hardly affected the aforementioned projects.

The time has come to equip the consulting rooms and laboratories. Special accelerators, production of which has begun at an Institute of Nuclear Problems experimental plant at Swierk near Warsaw, are particularly important for treating patients. Seven of these accelerators are needed. And although all the deadlines passed long ago, not one is ready. The reason is difficulties over purchasing certain subassemblies in the West, particularly in the United States.

"We have tried," spokesmen for the institute declared in the television program, "to explain to the Americans that it is a question of apparatus to save people's lives. Alas, unsuccessfully."

For 18 months the United States has been blocking the delivery of elements needed for commissioning the accelerators. How many people could have had their suffering eased during this time, how many deaths could have been avoided....

Polish engineers, designers, and scientists are trying to find a way out of the difficult situation. Poland is expanding cooperation in the sphere of the production of medical equipment with the GDR and the Soviet Union. Very complex apparatus, whose production relies on home-produced raw materials and supplies, is being developed. Everything is being done to preserve that chief asset which is a person's life and which is scorned by White House moralists.

WESTERN MEDIA ATTACKS ON POLAND VIEWED

LD012109 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 1 Oct 83

["Poland: Repulsing the Onslaught of Latter-day Crusaders" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- The situation in Poland, if gradually, is steadily stabilising, Yuriy Kornilov writes in the October issue of the journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN. The author emphasises that Warsaw today looks very different from how it used to two years ago, shortly before the martial law was introduced. "Even the outward comparison of the Warsaw of 1981 and the Warsaw of today bears witness to the positive shift and changes that are taking place in the country."

Although the martial law has been lifted in Poland, Washington has not stopped to bring pressure to bear on a sovereign socialist state. Moreover, it proclaims that it will continue to follow the same line. However, the inventors of sanctions have miscalculated, Yuriy Kornilov writes. A number of urgent measures have and are being worked out in Poland to overcome the crisis situation.

The Soviet Union and other fraternal CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) countries rendered and continue torender huge, truly invaluable assistance to Poland. The further successful development of cooperation between Poland and those countries, the deepening of co-production and specialisation, lead one to believe that in the foreseeable future the consequences of the economic crisis in the country will be surmounted, Yuriy Kornilov underlines.

Touching on ideological subversion against Poland, Yuriy Kornilov writes in his article, based on numerous meetings and conversations with Polish Party workers, scholars, and journalists, that special emphasis is made on radio propaganda. Radio attacks against the Polish Peoples Republic last for 35 hours a day. To counter the anti-Polish propaganda in the air and to expose Western slanderers Poland is making use of the mass madia as well as other means of counter-propaganda. For instance, a series of posters have been prepared and published in a big number of copies -- laying bare the aggressive policy of the USA, its efforts to undermine socialism in Poland with the help of strong-arm tactics and blackmail.

Yuriy Kornilov writes about the work of Western correspondents in Poland whom he describes as suppliers of lies. He recalls the case when American television correspondents were looking for the trace of the "underground" at the iron and steel works in Nowa Huta near Krakow. When they failed to find any, they went outside the works, and one of them took out from his pocket a piece of chalk and wrote an anti-government slogan in Polish on the wall of a nearby building, while the second filmed the slogan. This episode, Yuriy Kornilov writes, characterises both the methods of work of some U.S. television correspondents, and largely characterises the style and the methods of work of many representatives of the so-called Western free press working in Poland. Many of them have been ousted from the country for the engaging in the activities incompatible with the status of a journalist. "It would seem", Yuriy Kornilov writes, "that it's high time people fond of addle, anti-socialist sensations learnt a lesson (from what is happening). No, if one looks through some Western newspapers and magazines, one will see that representatives of bourgeois mass media accredited in Warsaw, continue to tell mountains of lies about Poland.

They include, Yuriy Kornilov writes, the Warsaw correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES John Kifner, specialising in smearing the government of the people. The Warsaw man of THE TIMES of London, Roger Boyes, whose work as a journalist boils down to painting black everything he sets his eyes on. The Warsaw correspondent of LE MONDE, Bernard Guetta, gets his "information" from idle talk, gossip, and provocative rumors. Some time ago one U. Wishnewski, the former UPI bureau chief in Moscow, was sent to Warsaw to "help" them and their ilk. He is known to have been zealously directing the efforts of his subordinates in Moscow toward manufacturing lies about the "violation of human rights and union liberties" in the USSR.

Yuriy Kornilov writes that the so-called "aid" is also connected with the subversive plans of Western special services against Poland. disguising their actions as "aid", Western special services are trying to do covertly what they used to do openly during the days of the rampage of the Polish counter-revolution--to help counter-revolutionaries, including in organising acts of ideological subversion.

"It is patently obvious to the Polish public that the Polish policy of the USA and NATO is not something isolated. It is a component part of the global political course of the present U.S. Administration -- a course based on heavy reliance on strong-arm methods, nuclear weapons, the desire to upset the military strategic parity existing in the world with a view to attaining military superiority, and dictating its will to sovereign countries and peoples, Yuriy Kornilov writes.

"As to the ideological aggression against Poland it is but one of the prongs of the campaign against socialism which has been proclaimed by latter-day crusaders from Washington for the whole world to hear. The situation is characterised not only by the fact that socialist Poland is a target of imperialist attacks: All socialist countries have to repulse such attacks. The main feature of the situation is that Poland, owing to a number of factors, today finds itself in the section of the front where the fighting is the most bitter, the most fierce. And here, in Poland, in the front-line of the fighting, the entire course of events reaffirms the fact that the attempts of imperialist circles at rolling back, and dismantling socialism are doomed to failure", Yuriy Kornilov writes in conclusion.

SED'S DOHLUS RECEIVED BY KAPITONOV, GRISHIN

PM030958 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] An SED delegation headed by H. Dohlus, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 26 through 30 September in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the SED. The German comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience of organizational and political activity in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums. There was an exchange of opinions on questions of party building.

At the Moscow party gorkom the delegation talked with V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. Then it made a trip to the Uzbek SSR and visited a number of the republic's party committees and industrial and agricultural enterprises. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, met with the delegation.

During a visit to the CPSU Central Committee Academy of the Social Sciences the delegation members familiarized themselves with the practice of training and improving the qualifications of party and ideological cadres.

At the CPSU Central Committee, the delegation had a meeting with I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ye.K. Ligachev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section. E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES HUNGARIAN DELEGATION

LD012306 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A delegation from the state assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, led by its president, Comrade Apro, has spent 3 days acquainting itself with Georgia. The Hungarian comrades were received by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. He told the guests about the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the November 1982 and the June 1983 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and of the contribution of the party organization and the working people of Georgia to improving the work of various branches of the national economy. Comrade Apro noted that Hungary's achievements are conditioned by the friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, first and foremost with the Soviet Union. He stressed that the whole Hungarian people unanimously support the peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state expressed in the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

VOROTNIKOV RECEIVES SFRY AMBASSADOR DRULOVIC

LD011043 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Vitaliy Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, today received SFRY Ambassador Drulovic at the latter's request. In a friendly conversation they exchanged views on questions of mutual interest.

THATCHER, REAGAN DISCUSS ARMS, ECONOMY

LD301736 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1055 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 30 Sep (TASS) -- Neglecting the interests of universal security and those of their own peoples, the governments of Britain and the United States persist in their intention to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. This is shown by the results of the talks here between President R. Reagan and M. Thatcher, the British prime minister.

According to a White House spokesman, Thatcher informed the head of the American Administration about "what measures are being taken by her government" to implement plans for the deployment on British soil of 160 American cruise missiles, which (?totally satisfied) Reagan. In this connection Thatcher again categorically expressed her opposition to the British and French nuclear forces being counted in assessing the sides' potentials and claimed that a solution to the problem of curbing the arms race in Europe must be sought on the basis of the Reagan administration's recent "initiatives," which are in fact another refrain of the notorious "zero option."

It is reported that the question of Washington's assisting London in consolidating its position in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, with a view toward transforming them into a large-scale military base, was raised at the talks. In the American strategists' view this would help Pentagon plans to transform the Falklands into its springboard in the South Atlantic, which would consequently be used as one of the strongholds of the aggressive SATO bloc Washington is knocking together in this region.

At the same time, the talks at the White House showed the existence of substantial differences between Washington and London over trade and economic matters. The Prime Minister expressed deep concern over the U.S. Administration's attempts by means of unconcealed pressure to get the Western Europeans to curtail their advantageous economic links with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. "We are absolutely opposed" to the measures that Washington is taking in this direction, Thatcher said, stressing that they are fraught with exceptionally grave consequences. She also expressed concern over the high interest rates in the United States, which are having a dire effect on the economic situation in Britain and other West European countries.

THATCHER'S 'ANTI-SOVIET OUTBURST' RAPPED

LD301726 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 30 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Excerpt] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to the United States continues. Talks have been held at the White House between the British prime minister and President Reagan. As an official spokesman reported, Thatcher briefed the head of the American Administration on what measures her government is taking for the deployment of 160 American cruise missiles on its territory. In return for support for its militarist plans in Europe, Thatcher asked Washington for aid to consolidate herself in the Falkland Islands and turn them into a major military base.

If the opinions of the American President and the British Prime Minister coincided in the sphere of military-political strategy, when it came to economic questions differences erupted. Thatcher once again voiced concern about high interest rates in the United States, which have a baleful effect on Britain's economy and those of other West European countries.

Now, when Thatcher is in Washington, the results of the public opinion poll to which we have already referred have become known: Results show that ever greater numbers of Americans are voicing dissatisfaction over President Reagan's foreign policy. One cannot say whether it is because of this that his most faithful NATO ally has decided to come to his aid and demonstrate a faithful subject's feelings to the White House, or whether the doubtful laurels of a cold war warrior, which Reagan has rightly won for himself, are causing the British iron lady some unease, but she made another crude anti-Soviet outburst in a statement made in Washington.

Margaret Thatcher was speaking at a dinner there for the presentation of Churchill Prizes. Churchill, as is known, was a rather complex political figure. He was one of the spirits behind the entente campaign against the young Soviet republic. The cold war is usually taken to begin with his Fulton speech, yet he was also an ally of our country in the anti-Hitler coalition and paid due tribute to the courage and heroism of the Soviet people.

Unfortunately, Madame Thatcher has evidently decided to borrow only rabid anticommunism from her well-known predecessor. On her latest attack on the Soviet Union and the whole socialist world, Thatcher hailed the capitalist system, asserting that the West holds the winning card in its hands. Apparently the British Prime Minister sees the way the international situation develops as something like a game of poker, and behaves like a hardened player.

BRITAIN GROUNDS TORNADO FIGHTER-BOMBERS

LD011654 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] London October 1 TASS -- The multi-purpose fighter-bombers Tornado, jointly developed by Britain, West Germany and Italy under NATO military programs, have been grounded in all the three countries. The ban on their flights was announced by the British Defence Office, which said that the decision was taken after one Tornado plane crashed in Britain two days ago. The British Air Force pilot manning the plane was killed.

The Defence Office said in its statement that the ban will be in effect until it is found out what caused the crash. The investigation is being conducted by a special commission. In all, there are at present 260 Tornado aircraft in service with NATO.

U.S.-UK MILITARY EXERCISES IN SCOTLAND REPORTED

LD030918 Moscow TASS in English 0838 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] London October 3 TASS -- Large-scale British-American military exercises started today on Scotland's southwestern coast. According to the newspaper TIMES, involved in the manoeuvres are about 5,000 servicemen, and combat aircraft of the United States and Britain, and the "Sir Lancelot" an auxiliary ship of the British Navy. The aim of the exercises, the newspaper points out, is to master joint combat operations.

POPULAR OPPOSITION TO EUROMISSILES EXPLORED

PM030915 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Anatoliy Krasikov "International Review": "No! to Nuclear Death"]

[Text] Many SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA readers have been writing to the newspaper about the unprecedented scale of the antiwar movement in the West. Some ask: How can the increased activeness of those struggling for peace be related to the fact that in some countries electors have recently voted for governments which support the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe? Party, war, and labor veteran A.Yu. Antonov thus inquires: Are there no contradictions in the standpoint of the antiwar movement participants?

I would say straight away that there are no contradictions here, that West Europeans did not mandate their governments to implement the notorious NATO "two-track decision" or, more precisely, that part of it which envisages turning the West European states' territories into a bridgehead for first-strike weapons aimed at the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states. Whatever party the inhabitants of the FRG, Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and other West European countries may have voted for recently, they did not approve war or the creation of a situation fraught with the danger of collective suicide.

The FRG was the first to elect a new parliament this year. A few months before the election, the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] Free Democratic Party [FDP] coalition that had ruled the country for 13 years collapsed. The vote in March 1983 brought success to the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] Christian Social Union [CSU] bloc, which polled nearly 50 percent of the votes cast and, with the FDP's support, formed a new coalition government.

It is the unanimous opinion of political observers that the election results reflected the dissatisfaction of a considerable section of FRG citizens with the previous coalition's socioeconomic policy: It was unable to extricate the country from the acute economic crisis or to reduce the level of unemployment which, by election day, affected over 2.5 million people. By all accounts, FRG citizens decided that the CDU, which traditionally maintained close ties with big capital, could cope best with the difficulties that the country was experiencing. The electors' feelings were clearly affected to some extent by the inconsistency of the country's former leaders, who advocated peaceful coexistence and cooperation with states with different social systems and at the same time actively participated in the preparation and adoption of the so-called NATO "two-track decision" in December 1979.

NATO propaganda immediately tried to present the FRG election results as an expression of the West Germans' agreement with the course of deploying the new U.S. nuclear missiles on FRG soil. Chancellor H. Kohl stated that in his opinion the electors had given the new FRG government a "clear mandate" to continue the policy of "close alliance with the United States." In so doing he was speaking in support of the NATO "arms upgrading" decision.

In reality, of course, the vote for the CDU/CSU candidates at the Bundestag election had nothing at all to do with the FRG citizens' readiness to agree to the transformation of their country's territory into a launchpad for cruise and Pershing II missiles aimed at the USSR and other socialist states. To see this for yourself, suffice it to recall the results of the many public opinion polls in which 75 percent of West German inhabitants have invariably opposed the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles.

The antimissile movement in the FRG has acquired a truly nationwide character and a scale unprecendented in that country's history. A large group of prominent figures holding diverse political views prepared a document which has become known as the "Krefeld appeal." It bluntly states that the West German Government should not allow Pershing II and cruise missiles on the country's soil. Five million FRG citizens have now signed the "Krefeld appeal." Many public organizations have supported it. About 8 million members of the FRG Federation of Trade Unions have opposed the new missiles. Following a trade union appeal, a token 5-minute strike will be held throughout the country on October 5 against the U.S. missiles' deployment.

Politicians, trade union activists, writers, artists, clergymen, and former military servicemen held a meeting recently in front of the entrance to the U.S. military base at Mutlangen, where the United States intends to install Pershing II's at the end of this year. The militarists' plans were condemned by the writer Guenther Grass; by Erhard Eppler, member of the SPD Presidium; Petra Kelly, a leader of the "Greens" Party, and many other speakers. Pastor Heinrich Albertz, who recalled that at one time his generation showed an inability to speak out in defense of human life, stated: "This time we will not be silent. No!"

Britain elected a new Parliament on 9 June this year. The election, held ahead of schedule on the initiative of Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government, brought victory to the ruling party. It won nearly twice as many seats as the opposition Labor Party.

The Tories won in an atmosphere of chauvinistic euphoria brought on by the fact that by polling day some signs had appeared of an improvement in the economic situation, following the crisis which had badly hurt millions of ordinary Britons. Finally, the Conservatives made skillful use of the split that had taken place 2 years earlier in the labor movement and the appearance in the British political arena of the Social Democratic Party, formed from the right wing of the Labor Party.

Can it be said, however, that the Labor Party's defeat and the Conservatives' victory meant support for the plans to embroil Britain further in the preparation for a nuclear missile war? No, no, and once again no. The falseness of such assertions is proven by the fact that a broad nuclear disarmament movement has developed in the country, whose participants are striving to get Britain to renounce nuclear weapons as a first move toward the elimination of this means of mass destruction and toward the creation of a truly nuclear-free Europe. There are now around 1,000 branches of this movement operating at local level, and about 250,000 Britons take part in their activity.

But even those who have still not joined in the active struggle for peace by no means want nuclear death. According to recent public opinion polls, between 55 and 60 percent of the British population support the demand to reject the cruise missiles and the Tridents being bought by the Conservative government from the United States to re-equip the British submarine fleet.

Early parliamentary elections were also held in Italy in June 1983. They were inevitable in view of the inability of the political parties comprising the current government majority to agree among themselves on a program of action to resolve the country's very acute problems. Italians are finding it increasingly difficult to make ends meet: 2.2 million people are without work. The cost of living is rising, money is losing its value, and the authorities are incapable of putting an end to terror from left-wing and right-wing extremists.

Under these conditions it can scarcely be any surprise that 4.8 million Italian voters did not vote and 2.3 million handed in incomplete or invalid ballot papers.

The Milan newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA bluntly called this fact a manifestation of "citizens' disillusionment and lack of confidence in the ruling parties' policy." It is hard to disagree with this judgment.

At the same time, Italians' attitude to the burning question -- "for" or "against" the new U.S. missiles -- can by no means be called one of indifference. At Comiso (Sicily) there is no let-up in the actions by peace supporters protesting against the plans to deploy the transatlantic first-strike weapons there. Judging by the results of opinion polls, the number of people throughout the country opposed to the nuclear missile deployment is higher than the total number of electors who voted for the government majority parties.

The same can be said about the Netherlands and Belgium, where it is also planned to deploy the new U.S. weapons. The Dutch elected their new parliament in September 1982. All the public opinion polls have given the same answer: 60 percent of the Dutch people oppose the deployment of any nuclear weapons on European soil.

Early elections were held in Belgium in November 1981. Here is what the U.S. UPI agency reported just a few days later: "According to the results of a public opinion poll, 79 percent of Belgians oppose the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in this country."

Thus, in none of the West European countries do the people want to be Washington's hostage. People are dreaming not about more and more new methods of destruction that could be set in motion at any moment on orders from across the ocean, but of something quite different: peace and happiness for present and future generations.

That is why such a broad response has been evoked on all continents, including Europe, by the following words from Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement: "All who are now raising their voices in protest against the insane arms race and in defense of peace can be sure that the policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is geared toward achieving these very goals. The USSR wants to live in peace with all countries, including the United States. It is not harboring aggressive plans and is not imposing the arms race or its social order on anyone.

"Our ideas and aspirations are embodied in specific proposals aimed at securing a decisive change for the better in the international atmosphere. The Soviet Union will continue to do everything possible to defend world peace."

BRANDT SUGGESTS POSTPONING MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD301328 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, September 30, TASS -- By TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov.

The deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in the territory of Western European NATO countries should be postponed if the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe are not over by December this year -- the scheduled time for the missile stationing. These talks should be continued until an accord is reached, Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] and former West German chancellor, has told members of the U.S. Congress.

If the United States starts the basing of its medium-range missiles, this will only result in another round of the nuclear arms race in Europe, he said.

Willy Brandt pointed out that the Soviet side displays sensible flexibility at the Geneva talks and has already advanced a number of important proposals. As to the West, it should not seek to impose on the Soviet Union its position, but should display readiness for a compromise. Those who wait for unilateral concessions from the Soviet Union entertain illusions.

Some poeple, Brandt said, believe that if the United States bases its missiles in Western Europe, this will compel the Russians to make concessions. This is wrong. The alternative is as follows: Either we move towards catastrope, or conduct talks with the Soviet Union.

According to the SPD chairman, the U.S. refusal to take into account French and British nuclear systems, which, as he put it, belong to NATO, not to the moon, stands in the way of reaching an accord at the Geneva talks.

The SPD chairman stressed that the overwhelming majority of the West German population are opposed at present to the deployment of Pershing II's on its territory.

SOVIET NAVY CONCLUDES NORWEGIAN SEA EXERCISE

PM301316 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 29 Sep 83 p 13

[Norsk Telegrambyra report: "Soviet Exercise"]

[Text] Andenes -- The major part of the 15 Soviet Navy ships which have recently been engaged in exercises in international waters in the Norwegian Sea have now retired to Soviet waters north of the Kola Peninsula.

In the early hours of Wednesday morning [28 September] only a few ships were still in international waters. Two frigates were on their way north approximately in the middle of the Norwegian Sea, while one frigate and two tankers were steaming south off the Shetland Islands.

BRUSSELS MEETING DISCUSSES CSCE RESULTS

LD301423 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Brussels September 30 TASS -- Representatives of the European public and peace forced opened a meeting in the Belgian capital today. It was sponsored by the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation to discuss the situation in Europe and the whole of the world after the Madrid meeting and prospects of European and international security.

Speakers are saying that the positive outcome of the Madrid meeting has opened new opportunities in most diverse fields to develop mutually beneficial cooperation between the countries participating in the European Conference on Security and Cooperation in the interests of enhancing European and world peace. They are specially stressing the importance of the agreement to hold a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe in Stockholm in January 1984.

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN U.S. FOR TALKS

LD301457 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, September 30, TASS -- Egyptian President Muhammad Mubarak arrived in the United States today on an official working visit to hold talks with President Reagan, Vice-President Bush, and other highly-placed administration officials, including Pentagon chiefs. The Egyptian president has already conferred with Secretary of State Shultz in New York. The issues on the agenda of the forthcoming talks, according to U.S. official circles, include the situation in the Middle East, first of all in Lebanon, the situation in the north of Africa, the Iran-Iraq conflict, and bilateral relations, including "cooperation" in the military field.

Meets With Reagan

LD011327 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, October 1, TASS -- Talks have been held in the White House between President Ronald Reagan and President Husni Mubarak of Egypt. The sides discussed, in particular, the situation in the Middle East and the so-called "peace process' which has run into complete deadlock there, the situation in Lebanon, and matters of bilateral relations, including those in the military field.

Addressing correspondents, Reagan kept telling about his striving for "a just and comprehensive peace" in the Middle East, determination to keep territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence of Lebanon, and safeguard the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. These words sound highly hypocritical against the background of the recent participation of U.S. Marines in military actions in Lebanon and the bormbardment of Lebanese territory by U.S. naval ships.

Reagan reaffirmed his adherence to the so-called Camp David agreements -- the anti-Arab collusion between Washington, Israel, and Egypt -- as well as to his last years' "peace initiative' which serves as a continuation of the deal. Behind all that is Washington's unreserved support for the Israeli aggressors and its endeavors to consolidate and expand U.S. military presence in the Middle East.

EGYPT ENDORSES STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENSION

LD022145 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Cairo, October 2, TASS -- The People's Assembly (parliament) of the Arab Republic of Egypt has approved by a majority vote at the session today the bill tabled by the government on prolonging by another year, starting from October 6 this year, the state of emergency in the country.

The state of emergency was known to be clamped down in Egypt on October 6, 1981, after the assassination of President as-Sadat, and has been preserved for two years. Lifting the state of emergency has been one of the main demands of Egyptian opposition in the field of home policy. But the People's Assembly, where most of the seats are held by the ruling National-Democratic Party, has followed the government in refusing to meet this demand. Addressing the deputies are Prime Minister F. Muhyi ad-Din and Minister of the Interior Abu Basha were trying to justify the prolonging of the state of emergency by the "supreme interests' of security and preserving stability in the country. All representatives of the opposition Socialist Labor Party (SLP) and the Liberal Socialist Party (LSP), as well as prominent independent deputies, have voted against the government's bill.

At the same time, the People's Assembly has repealed two undemocratic laws adopted during the years of the As-Sadat rule, in particular the emergency law on the "defence of national unity and social peace", in keeping with which representatives of opposition could be sentenced to hard work for life. Under the pressure of public opinion the deputies have been forced to make a number of amendments to the notorious law "on ethics", which was adopted on As-Sadat's initiative in 1980. During the years of his rule, these laws as well as a number of others were used as a tool for the suppression [word indistinct].

While supporting the decision to repeal the most sombre legislative acts of the As-Sadat epoch, opposition deputies pointed out with good reason the palliative nature of this measure. In the course of the parliamentary debates they demanded complete rejection of As-Sadat's undemocratic legacy, final lifting of all emergency laws, above all the law on ethics which undermines the independence of legal institutions and gives the right to isolate politically any figure, including a member of parliament, if his opinion diverges on any point from the official views. People found guilty under that law are forbidden to be members of political parties, to run for elected posts in the local municipal authorities, trade union, and public organisations. They are also forbidden to occupy a number of offices. It is only through liquidation of all the emergency measures that a true democratization of internal political life in Egypt is possible, stressed SLP Chairman Ibrahim Shoukry.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPEECHES ON LEBANON NOTED

LD302245 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] General political discussions continue in the UN General Assembly session. One of the major issues being discussed there is the situation in the Middle East in general, and in Lebanon in particular. The representatives of Syria, Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco, and many other countries submitted their views concerning this issue. We must note that the speeches of the representatives of almost all the Arab countries have expressed grave concern about the escalation of the critical situation in the Middle East region due to the increasing aggressiveness of American imperialism and Israeli Zionism.

The United States and its policy in the Middle East were strongly attacked in a speech by Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in the UN General Assembly. He said that sending the so-called multinational forces to Lebanon was nothing but an attempt to revive the colonial era that led to the severe aggravation of the general situation in the Middle East. The Syrian foreign minister said that his country will not be terrorized by the American aircraft carriers or guns, and he welcomed the cease-fire decision in Lebanon, but he remarked that the cease-fire will not bring success unless the Israeli occupiers and the forces of the Americans and their NATO allies withdraw.

The Egyptian president also criticized Israel's anti-Arab actions, but he did not say anything about the negative role which is played by the United States in the Middle East and in Lebanon in particular. Moreover, he explicitly defended the U.S. policies in the Middle East and affirmed Egypt's loyalty to the so-called Reagan plan which, as is well-known, denies the Palestinians their right to self-determination and to establish their own independent state, which does not recognize the PLO, and which practically gives the green light to the Israeli annexation of the occupied Arab territories.

Observers remarked that this speech was completely out of tune with the speeches of the representatives of the other Arab countries in the UN General Assembly.

FRANJIYAH COMMENTS ON LEBANESE SITUATION EYED

PM291231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent R. Moseyev dispatch under the general heading: "Situation in Lebanon"]

[Text] Beirut, 28 Sep -- The situation in Lebanon has once again been exacerbated over the past 24 hours. Yesterday evening artillery crossfire started up in the Ash-Shuf mountain region between armed formations of the Progressive Socialist Party and militia detachments of the right-wing Christian parties. It lasted several hours. Then armed clashes occurred in the capital's southern suburbs between Lebanese Army subunits and formations of the Shi'ite Muslims' 'Amal Movement.

It is reported that there are casualties among the peaceful population as the result of a violation of the cease-fire agreement, which, as the local press writes in alarm, was provoked by Israeli agents. Many newspapers voice the fear that in the event of continuing American-Israeli pressure on Lebanon, convening of the national conference which it is planned to hold in the very near future for the purpose of settling the internal political conflict could be in jeopardy.

This, in particular, was declared by former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah in conversation with PRAVDA's correspondent. He said that the continued tension in the country has been caused, above all, by gross U.S. military interference in the Lebanese people's affairs. Having concentrated military forces in Lebanon and off its shores, Sulayman Franjiyah said, the Americans are infringing in the country's sovereignty, dictating their will, and threatening neighboring Syria. Within the framework of its interventionist policy in the Near East Washington imposed the shameful "peace agreement" with Israel on Lebanon and is now trying to derive benefit from it for itself and to consolidate itself on Lebanese territory. In fact, acting in concert with the Israeli occupiers, the United States is encouraging in every possible way their desire to turn Lebanon into Tel Aviv's economic and political vassal. Having received the U.S. blessing, Israel relied on its agents to provoke armed disturbances in Lebanon's mountain regions and is sowing death and destruction there.

The agreement reached on a cease-fire in the Lebanese mountains, Sulayman Franjiyah declared, is an important step on the way to restoring peace and stability in the country. However, a way out of the political impasse that has been created is possible only if the Israeli occupation and the American diktat are ended, by means of a nationwide dialogue taking account of the interests of all the sides involved in the conflict, and within the framework of the constitution that exists in the country.

USSR, PDRY ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE 29 SEPTEMBER

GF301522 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Sep 83

["Text" of joint communique issued in Aden and Moscow on 29 September following the visit to Moscow by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 28 September 1983, a meeting was held between Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On the PDRY side the meeting was attended by 'Ali Muthanna, YSP Central Committee member and secretary; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, YSP Central Committee member and foreign affairs minister; and Abu Bakr ibn Hasanayn, YSP Central Committee member and PDRY ambassador to the Soviet Union. On the USSR side the meeting was attended by Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Karen Brutents, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, some international questions and matters pertaining to PDRY-Soviet relations were discussed. Comrade Yuriy Andropov and Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad noted with concern the serious deterioration of the international situation as a result of the hostile policy adopted by the imperialism of the United States and its allies. Both sides see that these powers which conduct a policy of militarism and military diktat, flout the standards of international law and morals and resort to the most shameful provocations, seeking to poison the international climate and create an atmosphere of enmity and distrust in inter-state relations. This is an adventuristic and criminal policy that is fraught with the danger of nuclear conflict and which jeopardizes the lives, security, and freedom of all peoples. Thus, the effective and immediate actions by all peace-loving forces and world public opinion to resist this aggressive policy by all means are of special significance.

Comrade Yuriy Andropov stressed that as the Soviet Union firmly upholds and defends its rights and interests as a sovereign state, along with the interests of its allies and friends, at the same time it will not slacken efforts toward curbing the arms race, defusing tension, and solving acute international problems through negotiation. Despite imperialist provocations, the Soviet Union will continue to pursue the principled policy of preserving and enhancing peace in the future.

Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad declared full support for the USSR's peace initiatives, and stressed that they enjoy growing understanding and support in the public and political circles of Arab countries.

As opinions on the situation in the Middle East were exchanged, both sides pointed out that the United States of America, which encourages Israel's economic policy and increases the flames of tension, has stepped up actions to undermine the Arab national liberation movement and the progressive regimes. It is seriously seeking to establish its hegemony in this region and convert it into a staging area for acts of aggression against socialist and developing countries. The United States of America, in conjunction with some of its allies, is organizing military maneuvers in the region. The United States of America has launched direct military interference in Middle Eastern affairs.

Comrades 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Yuriy Andropov have condemned the United States intervention in Lebanon, which created a new wave of bloodshed in that country and led to numerous civilian casualties.

This interference is designed to impose the U.S.-Israeli protectorate on Lebanon. This will also exacerbate the situation in the Middle East. The activities of the United States in Lebanon are regarded as new evidence of the policy adopted by the current U.S. Administration, which is based on flagrant coercion and brutal [word indistinct] through the use of weapons against the constant rights of the countries and the peoples.

Comrades 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Yuriy Andropov supported the ending of bloodshed in Lebanon. They expressed hope that this will pave the way for settling the situation in the country in a firm and comprehensive way on the basis of national reconciliation.

The two sides expressed the belief that the only condition needed for the implementation of this settlement and for ensuring the independence and inviolability of Lebanon's territories is cessation of the U.S. aggression against Lebanon and the enforcement of the resolutions which were overwhelmingly adopted by the UN Security Council with regard to the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the Lebanese territories in a full and unconditional way. The two sides also expressed support for the principled position adopted by Syria, the Nationalist powers in Lebanon, and the Palestinian resistance movement which confront the U.S.-Israeli expansionism. They pointed out that the unity of the Arab powers which are opposed to imperialism was, as it is still, the basic condition for the success of their struggle.

Yuriy Andropov emphasized that the Soviet Union will continue its backing of the Arab peoples, particularly the Palestinian people under the PLO leadership, in their struggle against the intrigues of the imperialism, its aides, and the Zionists, in order to establish a just and firmly based peace in the Middle East. It is impossible to achieve that without practically ensuring the national and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish an independent state.

Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed great gratitude for the support and stressed the principled importance of the Soviet Union's position with regard to the future prospects of the struggle of the Arab countries' nationalist powers and for the defense of the national independence of these countries. The two sides also expressed satisfaction with the success of the developments in Soviet-PDRY relations, which are based on the friendship and cooperation agreement between the Soviet Union and the PDRY, stressing the need to continue its (?implementation). They made special reference to the importance of reinforcing friendship between the YSP and the CPSU. They expressed determination to continue the development of these relations.

PDRY LEADER LEAVES USSR AFTER BRIEF VISIT

LD011216 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, October 1, TASS -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, president of the Presidium of Supreme People's Council, and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, left the Soviet Union today. He stayed in the USSR on a brief working visit.

'TOUGH' MOROCCAN STAND ON W. SAHARA CRITICIZED

LD012214 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 1 Oct 83

[From the "Africa As We See It" feature]

[Text] The Organization of African Unity (OAU) held its 19th summit in Addis Ababa in June. The summit paid great attention to the problem of Western Sahara. In a special resolution it stressed the need to hold a referendum in Western Sahara no later than December this year, provided a cease-fire agreement had been reached by that time. The resolution is seen as an important advance towards settling the acute conflict in the north of Africa. Here is a commentary from Aleksandr Fedorov:

Regrettably there is no getting away from the fact that the hopes pinned on the resolution have not been realized. Bitter fighting between the Moroccan troops and the Polisario Front resumed in Western Sahara in July. Military operations continued in subsequent months.

Amid that alarming situation the special committee of the OAU, appointed to follow up the relevant resolutions of the organization's summit, met on the 21st of last month in Addis Ababa. At the meeting four of the seven committee members -- Ethiopia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Tanzania -- were represented at head of state level. Taking part in the meeting was a special UN delegation, and it was attended by representatives of Morocco and the Polisario Front.

It would seem that excellent conditions have been created for the drawing up a program of action to remove the hotbed of tension in Western Sahara. Before the special committee met, Morocco had on several occasions voiced readiness to hold a referendum and comply with other OAU resolutions on the Western Sahara problem. But at the meeting in Addis Ababa Morocco adopted a tough stand and went back on everything it had pledged to do. The natural question that arose from the Addis Ababa meeting was what caused such sudden change of heart in Morocco. Many observers link that development with the recent visit to Morocco by the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick, who held talks on the Western Sahara issue and visited areas in the region controlled by Morocco. A week before the Addis Ababa meeting, the U.S. Vice President George Bush visited Morocco. He also discussed the Western Sahara issue and promised to deliver all-round military aid to help settle the issue in exchange for Morocco's pledge to help the Pentagon. Washington has for a long time been pressing for such a pledge in a bid to involve Morocco into its military strategic plans. The tough Moroccan stand will no doubt have a pronounced negative effect on the general situation in the region.

BRIEFS

RAIL TRANSPORTATION COOPERATION -- The Soviet Union and Syria have agreed to expand their cooperation in railway transportation. To this end an agreement was signed in Damascus betwen the delegations of the two countries. The Soviet Union will extend assistance to Syria for the building of a railway line between Al Ladhiqiyah and the port of Tartus. [Excerpt] [Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 1 Oct 83 LD]

CUBA, DRA BACK ANDROPOV 'PEACE INITIATIVES'

PM011531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A High Evaluation"]

[Text] Havana, 28 Sep -- The tremendous importance of the comprehensive activization of the struggle for peace and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war and against the U.S. Administration's adventurist policy has been stressed in the joint Cuban-Afghan communique adopted on the results of the official friendly visit to Cuba by DRA Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost.

The sides rated highly the efforts of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact states to ensure universal peace. In this context they pointed out the exceptional importance of the package of peace initiatives put forward by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

TASS ON AIMS OF KISSINGER CENTRAL AMERICA TOUR

LD301355 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0750 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 30 Sep (TASS) -- A forthcoming visit to Central America by the so-called National Commission on Latin America, set up by President Reagan, has been announced in Washington. At a press conference in the State Department, the commission's chairman, former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger, reported that the delegation which he is heading will visit Panama, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua 9-15 October. He claimed that the main purpose of his trip will be to seek ways for democratic development in the region.

Such statements appear particularly hypocritical in view of the Reagan administration's crude interference in the affairs of Central American countries. All the United States' activity in the region points to the fact that in their policy they are placing their stake by no means on the creation and development of democratic institutions, but on military force.

Just a few days ago, Nestor Sanchez, deputy assistant to the U.S. secretary of defense, said in a conversation with journalists that U.S. military instructors are now training three battalions of the Salvadoran rapid deployment forces at a military base in Honduras.

The true intention of the administration in relation to Central America is also evident from pronouncements made by Deputy Defense Secretary Fred Ikle. He said the other day that the United States should actually occupy the Central American region.

The Pentagon has virtually already started implementing these plans. Under the pretext of military exercises, the United States has transferred more than 5,000 servicemen to Central America.

It is perfectly obvious that in this sort of situation, claims that the administration is seeking democratic changes in Central America, are nothing more than a demagogic trick designed to hoodwink world and American public opinion.

MUSCOVITES GATHER FOR PEACE DEMONSTRATION

OW011013 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0851 GMT 1 Oct 83

["Novosti" newcast: "A Special Edition" -- live or recorded -- monitored in progress]

[Text] ...against the plans of the United States and NATO to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, to demand a positive response from the U.S. side to the Soviet proposals at the talks in Geneva.

Muscovites and all Soviet people express warm approval and support for the statement of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. Right now participants in the manifestation are gathering in various rayons of the capital. Our television cameras are located at Peace Avenue. We turn you over to Yevgeniy Sinitsyn:

[Sinitsyn] Participants in the manifestation are gathering. We are at Peace Avenue of the hero city of Moscow. Today this habitual phrase of reporters has an exceptional and disturbing meaning. The city that became a hero during the Great Patriotic War built Peace Avenue. Victory ended in peace and today we are also laboring in the name of peace in the constructive rhythm of 5-year plans.

Peace Avenue today is not simply a part of the city. Peace Avenue is a living symbol of our aspirations, our concerns, and our thoughts. Today the squares, streets, and avenues of the entire city will flow into it in a massive antiwar demonstration. Meetings of many thousands will be held today at the Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy, by the Olimpiyskiy sports complex, by the Gorkiy Culture and Recreation Park, and in Sokolniki; by the Moscow State University building in Lenin Hills, by the Litva Cinema Theater, by the Lenin Komsomol plant's palace of culture, and in another eight rayons of the city.

The simple enumeration of these places gives an idea of the extensiveness and significance of this antiwar manifestation of Muscovites, of the enormous force that has come out to declare a protest against the plans of the United States and NATO.

All of us today understand one another in a special way, and even without acquainting ourselves we know each other. Many of us have a common destiny and we link our happiness, our future, and the happiness of our children with peace.

[Unidentified man on the street] The thing is that today we are most concerned by what is occurring in the world now. We young people and Komsomol members consider that we, as never before, all need to be together, say our word in defense of peace, in defense of our future, which was won for us by our fathers and grandfathers at a very heavy price. And we will apply all of our efforts to ensure that what happened in the forties will not be repeated.

[Sinitsyn] Our will for peace is united and our anger against those who are gripped by nuclear madness is also monolithic. Common sense, realism, and deep responsibility for the fate of the world is at the basis of our foreign policy. This idea was clearly and precisely expressed in the statement of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andorpov. Common sense. We are not venting our feelings; our nerves are strong. We understand very well that in our complicated age it is extremely easy to provoke a storm that will not stop until it sweeps all of the world's civilization from the face of the earth.

We are people with frank feelings and know how to rejoice and be indignant, how to love and hate. And when the question is decided of whether peace is to be or not to be, whether life is to be or not to be, we know how to be careful with any manifestation of our feelings, because in our consciousness the sense of responsibility rises above all this -- responsibility for the fate of world peace, responsibility for the happiness of all the world's children.

TASS Report

LD011530 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- An 800,000-strong antiwar demonstration took place in the Soviet capital today. The demonstrators carried numerous streamers proclaiming "No to new missiles in Europe!", "For general and complete disarmament!", We shall implement the Soviet peace program!

Columns of demonstrators marched through streets and squares of the capital to the meeting venues -- to the USSR Economic Achievement Exhibition (VDNH), the sports complex "Olympiyskiy", the Gorkiy Central Park for Culture and Recreation, Moscow University, the large sports arena at Luzhnikiy, Sokolnikiy Park, and the Palace of Culture of the Leninskiy Komsomol autoworks.

At the VDNH, when declaring a meeting there open, Alexey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, emphasized that the international situation has become sharply aggravated in Europe and in the world of late. The militarist course being pursued in international affairs by the U.S. Administration poses a serious threat to peace.

We do not want the events to take such a turn which would lead to a still greater sharpening of tension, the speaker said. The Soviet Union, as Yuriy Andropov has stated, will continue to do everything possible to uphold peace on earth.

Those present applauded a speech made by Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council. He pointed out that the movement of peace forces has become a powerful factor of our time. Millions and millions of people on all continents, coming out against the nuclear arms race, for peace and detente, demonstrate their will to live and work under the peaceful skies of the planet. Romesh Chandra pointed out the Soviet Union's immense contribution to the cause of easing international tension and removing the threat of a nuclear war.

Cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova, chairperson of the Soviet Women's Committee, made a speech at the meeting which took place in Gorkiy Park. She said Washington's militarist course is not only an obstacle to the solution of cardinal problems facing mankind but also an obvious threat to the very existence of civilization.

The policy of the White House, however artfully its occupants pose as peacemakers, means in actual fact unwillingness to abandon the course toward confrontation, and endeavors to continue the arms race, which is of danger to mankind. Tereshkova called for intensifying the struggle of the forces of reason and peace against the forces of imperialist madness and war. On the side of the forces of reason and peace is the might of the Soviet Union and of the countries of the socialist community, she pointed out.

A speech made by Freda Brown, president of the Women's International Democratic Federation, was imbued with deep concern for the destiny of peace.

At the same time a mass meeting took place near the sports complex "Olympiyskiy" on Peace Avenue. Those present were addressed by Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, and Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of Czechoslovakia, vice president of the World Peace Council.

People who were present at a meeting at Sokolnikiy Park listened with particular attention to a speech made by Lorenz Knorr, member of the directorate of the German Peace Union (FRG), because his country is one of those being prepared by the United States as a launching site for U.S. medium-range missiles targeted against the Soviet Union. The guest told those present about the large-scale antiwar movement of peace champions throughout the Federal Republic. He stressed that now as never before it is important to rally the ranks of fighters for peace still more closely, since the threat to the existence of human civilization is great.

Johannes Pakaslahti, general secretary of the "Peace Champions of Finland" organization; retired Brigadier General Michael Tombopoulos, deputy chairman of the Greek Committee for International Detente and Peace, member of the "Generals for Peace and Disarmament" group; and others in their speeches pronounced in all resoluteness in favor of defending peace against the nuclear catastrophe being prepared by the U.S. Administration and NATO leaders.

At the meetings that have taken place, the participants in the antiwar demonstrations unanimously adopted a statement entitled "Let Us Avert the Nuclear Threat from Europe:" The statement expresses an emphatic protest against the plans of the United States and NATO to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe. The CPSU's and the Soviet state's course, aimed at curbing the arms race and at achieving disarmament, is fervently supported in the statement.

Participants' Speeches

LD011954 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Unscheduled newscast]

[Excerpts] Participants in an antiwar demonstration which took place in the capital today strongly protested against the U.S. and NATO plans to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe. Hundreds of thousands of Muscovites took to the streets and squares to support the peace-loving course of our party and state which is aimed at curbing the arms race and at disarmament. Manual and office workers, writers and scientists, war veterans, students, and schoolchildren carried numerous banners with the words, "No to the New Missiles in Europe;" "For Universal and Complete Disarmament;" "Let Us Implement the SovietPeace Program." The demonstrators marched in columns to the meeting places: the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements, the Olympic Sports Complex, the Gorkiy Central Park of Culture and Recreation, the Moscow State University in the Lenin Hills, the big sports arena in Luzhniki, Sokolnikiy Park, and the Palace of Culture at the "Leninist Komsomol" motor vehicle works.

A meeting was held at the main entrance to the Exhibition of National Economic Achievements. It was opened by Aleksey Pavlovich Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. The participants in the meeting warmly greeted a speech by Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council.

[Begin Chandra recording in English with superimposed Russian translation] Congratulations on this great day for Moscow, for the Soviet Union and for the whole world, for peace in the world. I am happy to be with you marching, with Moscow, today.

I feel stronger, more confident that we can and shall bar the road to war. We are marching with the same slogans in New York, Washington, London, Bonn, Amsterdam, and Brussels; in Europe, in Asia, and Africa, and Latin America. Everywhere we march with the same slogans, with the same commitment. We can and shall win. But make no mistakes. The danger of a nuclear war is greater than at any time before. There are those who profit from armaments and they spread these armaments everywhere in the world. We are less than 3 months from the time when NATO plans to deploy its new nuclear missiles in Europe. And if these new missiles are deployed, it will bring the arms race to a new height from which it may be difficult to return very soon. Why is there this arms buildup by the United States? Because it seeks to dominate the world, to rob the peoples of the world of their wealth. Today U.S. aggression and intervention is taking place in Lebanon, in Central America, in the heart of Africa, in the Indian Ocean: U.S. forces are being poured in, in every part of the world.

At this hour we pledge ourselves, at this meeting in Moscow, to continue our work with confidence, with our eyes wide open. The dangers are greater than ever before, but the peace movement is greater and stronger than ever before. We shall win. [end recording]

A mass meeting was held at the Olympic Sports Complex on Prospekt Mira. Opening it, Yuriy Aleksandrovich Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, said:

[Begin recording] Dear friends! Today the whole of Moscow has taken to the streets to tell the madmen in Washington firmly and resolutely to stop before it is too late. Our Peace Committee and other public organizations have been literally inundated with thousands of letters of protest from Soviet people, including Muscovites. Many of you suggested that an antiwar demonstration should be held throughout Moscow to condemn angrily the actions of the warmongers in Washington and to declare our solidarity with peace champions in the United States and West Europe, who are calling for an end to the nuclear arms race, who oppose the deployment of U.S. missiles in West Europe, who are calling for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from Europe or, at least, a substantial reduction of the existing stocks of nuclear weapons. That is why you and I have taken to the streets of our wonderful city today. [end recording]

Addressing those present, Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of Czechoslovakia and vice president of the World Peace Council said:

[Begin recording] Dear friends and comrades. Permit me to convey to you sincere, militant greetings from the entire Czechoslovak people, which under the leadership of their Communist Party, are defending and will decisively defend peace on the western frontier of the countries of the socialist community. We stand shoulder-to-shoulder with you in the struggle for peace and life against the threat of nuclear war. In spite of all the slander, accusations, pressure, provocations and threats from Mr Reagan, namely the imperialists and anticommunists, we shall not abandon our positions, the struggle for peace, the building of developed socialism -- mature socialism in your country, the glorious road of communism. The view of the Soviet Union was expressed by Comrade Yuriy Andropov in his latest statement. The entire Czechoslovak people wholeheartedly support the ideas of this statement. And we, the Czechoslovak people and their state, are ready to take all necessary measures to prevent an alteration in the present alignment of forces in the world. We shall do this with the aim of defending our homeland, peace, socialism and social progress throughout the world. [applause] [end recording]

Shitikov Addresses Rally

LD011407 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 1 Oct 83

["The World Must Be Saved From Nuclear Incineration" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- "The U.S.-led aggressive NATO bloc has launched an unprecedented arms race. Insolent provocations are being staged and fierce psychological war is being fought against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries," said Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. He was speaking today at a peace rally outside the USSR Economic Achievement Exhibition in Moscow.

Shitikov emphasized that practical preparations for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in the territories of a number of West European countries have increased the risk of nuclear conflict. The Soviet people, he said, unanimously approve the measures taken by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government to maintain the defence capability of the Soviet Union and its allies at a proper level and to ensure their sovereignty and the inviolability of their borders.

"But we would not like developments to take a turn that will escalate the arms race and heighten tension even further," Aleksey Shitikov said. "The people of other European countries do not want this either. They are protesting the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe. The Soviet people fully identify themselves with the mass actions by Europeans."

The speaker pointed out the significance of joint or parallel actions by the entire peace-loving public in Europe and throughout the world to limit and reduce arms and continue and enhance detente.

Addressing the rally, Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, said that the danger of nuclear war today was greater than ever. Less than three months remained before the planned siting of new U.S. missiles in Western European countries. If those plans would actually be carried out, he warned, the arms race would go into still higher gear.

Romesh Chandra said that peace champions were addressing from Moscow all people of good will in European cities, saying that positive changes in the international situation could be ensured on the basis of the peace proposals by Yuriy Andropov, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It was only on their basis that it was possible to achieve success at the Geneva talks.

The president of the World Peace Council stressed that people in all continents were putting forward the same demands, namely those for peace, disarmament and detente, and could bar the way to war by joining efforts.

Peace Committee Chairman

LD020715 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] There were 800,000 people participating in an antiwar demonstration in the capital on 1 October. They adopted a statement, which fully agrees with the demand of the world antiwar movement -- no to nuclear weapons in Europe. At the mike is Yuriy Aleksandrovich Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of People.

[Zhukov] These days we at the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace are getting thousands of letters. Mailmen bring them to us in bags.

In each of these letters there is a sharp, decisive protest against the militaristic policy of the United States, and a demand that everything necessary be done to stop these madmen. On the initiative of workers formulated in these thousands of letters, the Moscow antiwar demonstration was held.

This demonstration by peace supporters was dynamic, active, and energetic. It showed that Soviet people have become imbued with a firm resoluteness not to allow the Washington madmen to achieve military superiority over the countries of socialism and attempt to dictate to us their conditions, their laws, their way of life.

The imperialists have now mobilized their psychological warfare services to try and somehow break up the antiwar movement. These dirty words of slander toward the Soviet Union, which pour out day and night, are aimed at deterring foreign peace supporters from working with us. Then they would find it easier, regardless of the will of peoples, to realize their villainous plans.

However, we will not permit a schism. We say to Western peace supporters, let us work together. To the question -- together or apart, we reply only, together. This Moscow demonstration was indicative of the will of the Soviet people for unity with peace-loving forces of the whole world. If we work together and work harmoniously, we will eliminate the threat of nuclear war.

Rally Statement

LD011149 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Let Us Avert the Nuclear Threat from Europe!" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS -- Follows full text of a statement issued by the participants in an anti-war demonstration that took place in the Soviet capital today:

"We Muscovites are stating our emphatic protest against the plans of the USA and NATO to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe.

"The implementation of the plans would sharply increase the nuclear danger for the peoples of the whole of Europe -- Western and Eastern. A nuclear conflict is started in European territory would not limit itself to it and would not spare either the U.S. people or the peoples living in other continents.

"It is essential to stay the threat while it is not too late!

"Therefore we fully share the demand of the worldwide anti-war movement: No to nuclear weapons in Europe!

"The West is not ready for such a radical solution. But we shall continue to strive for that goal and therefore we are demanding already now:

"No new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe!

"Reduce the existing arsenals!

"We are for a simple and clear principle-- equal security for all! There is no difference between a U.S., British, or French missile if they are targeted against and can hit the USSR and its allies. It is our inalienable right to have defence against any of them! If the USA and NATO still start deploying new missiles, the Soviet Government must do everything necessary to take effective countermeasures."

"We support the peaceful course of our party and the state aimed at curbing the arms race and at achieving disarmament. Our peoples' will for peace manifests itself in the Soviet Union's concrete peace initiatives which give an opportunity to reach an honest accord at the Geneva talks. A chance still remains to prevent through such an accord the deployment of new missiles in Europe. One should do everything to turn this opportunity into reality.

"We solidarise with all those who on these days in various countries of the world, particularly in Western Europe and the USA, are also protesting against further build-up of nuclear armaments in Europe and the world over, and are demanding that the nuclear armaments be frozen and that their reduction be started without delay.

"As Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has again reaffirmed in his statement, we do not separate, nor, the more so, counterpose the wellbeing of our people, the security of the Soviet state to the wellbeing and security of other peoples and other countries.

"We are extending a friendly hand to all those who are ready, irrespective of their political, religious or ethical convictions, for joint efforts for the sake of attaining these goals. The tocsin of nuclear alarm is calling for actions!

"Let us stay the nuclear threat!

"Together we can and must do that!

"Moscow, October 1, 1983".

CPSU POLITBURO EXAMINES MINISTRY'S SHORTCOMINGS

LD301905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its latest session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the work of the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry in carrying out the decisions of the party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers aimed at improving the organization of production, procurement, processing and marketing of fruit and vegetable produce, grapes, and potatoes.

As was noted at the session, in the course of fulfilling the 5-year plan, the ministry carried out substantial work in strengthening the material and technical base of the sector, the construction of storehouses, and improvement in the procurement of fruit and vegetable produce. The production of vegetables and cucurbits and the output of fruit and vegetable conserves was increased, and trade in vegetable and fruit was slightly improved. At the same time work in improving the supply to the population of potatoes, vegetables, berries, and other produce as well as the organization of their trade still does not match the population's demands.

The Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry displays inefficiency in resolving the tasks entrusted to it, is not satisfactorily carrying out a unified technical policy in the industry, and does not have the necessary influence on improving the state of affairs in organizations within its jurisdiction. Losses of produce still remain great. Instances of mismanagement and infringement of state and executive discipline are tolerated. Numerous instances of lack of coordination in supplies, and the unpractical use of transport and material and labor resources take place.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo drew the attention of Kozlov, USSR minister of the fruit and vegetable industry, and the ministry collegium to the serious shortcomings in the management of the industry and instructed them to carry out practical measures in improving the provision of the population with potatoes, vegetables, and fruit, and in improving the quality and reducing losses of produce. The managers of a number of construction and engineering ministries were given the task of ensuring the timely commissioning of installations for the fruit and vegetable industry and for the production of the machines and mechanisms necessary for that industry.

It was proposed that republican and local party and administrative organizations step up control over the activity of the organizations and enterprises of the fruit and vegetable industry, and give them more practical help in the development of the material and technical base and the strengthening of cadres and in carrying out the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress in the consistent improvement of supplies to the population.

In connection with the continuation of the work in publishing a code of laws, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the proposal of the USSR Council of Ministers connected with improving the USSR's current fiscal legislature.

Some questions of the further deepening of economic cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and the conducting of the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union as well as information on the results of the visit of the CPSU delegation to socialist Ethiopia were discussed at the Politburo session.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES VETERANS, YOUTHS

AU301827 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1415 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] A meeting of the republic's communist party and government leaders with party, war, and labor veterans, and with youths ended in Kiev yesterday.

While addressing the meeting, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, emphasized that a solicitous attitude to the experience of all generations of the Soviet people belonged to our party's wonderful traditions. Excellent evidence of this was the meeting with party veterans in the CPSU Central Committee, a meeting that has become an important event in the country's public and political life. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's speech has been received by party organizations as a concrete program for action in the most important fields of organizational and political work.

At the present meeting, detailed discussion took place on the constant solicitude accorded to veterans by our party and state, and the tasks borne by representatives of the older generation in the great work conducted by the republic's party organizations primarily in the labor and ideomoral education of people, particularly of youths. Veterans, Comrade Shcherbitskiy pointed out, are our party's gold fund, and party organizations are obligated to use it fully. On behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade Shcherbitskiy cordially thanked those present for the active participation in the (?meeting), wished them good health, good luck, and new successes in the noble activity for the benefit of the beloved Soviet fatherland.

The meeting was addressed by the following veterans: Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Fedorov, chairman of the republic's Commission for the Affairs of Former Partisans in the Great Patriotic War; Hero of Socialist Labor Petrov, CPSU member since 1927, former party organizer of the All-Union Communist Party -- of the Bolsheviks -- Central Committee in the Central (Ilmena) Mine, and senior engineer in the Stakhanov Mine Construction Trust; Twice Hero of Socialist Labor Gitalov, tractor brigade leader at the 20th CPSU Congress Kolkhoz in Kirovograd Oblast; Twice Hero of Socialist Labor Makarov, CPSU member since 1928, director general of the (Dimitrov) Southern Machine-Building Plant Production Association; Hero of the Soviet Union Zinchenko, CPSU member since 1926 and veteran of the Great Patriotic War; Melnik, CPSU member since 1917; (Markin), CPSU member since 1926 and participant in the battle for the liberation of Kiev; and by representatives of the younger generation: (Negerey), milking machine master operator at the Michurin Kolkhoz in Korostyshevskiy Rayon, Zhitomir Oblast, and member of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee; (Karpasel), cutter in the Kalinin Mine under the Artem Coal Production Administration and member of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee; Stafiychuk, woman student at the Lvov Polytechnical Institute and secretary of the department Komsomol bureau; and serviceman Chernoprudov.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy delivered a concluding speech at the meeting.

Those attending the meeting with great enthusiasm addressed a message of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, and to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS GEORGIAN ARTS FESTIVAL

LD010403 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] RSFSR Literature and Arts Days in the Georgian Socialist Republic began today in Tbilisi.

Today in the great hall of the Georgian state philharmonic orchestra, the festive opening of the RSFSR Literature and Arts Days took place. Present at the soiree was Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

BODYUL ATTENDS TEACHERS DAY MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD010359 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to the Teachers Day was held in Moscow today. In the presidium were: Comrade Bodyul, deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Medvedyev, chief of the Department of Science and Educational Institutions at the CPSU Central Committee; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and representatives from the public. A report was presented by Comrade Prokofyev, USSR minister of education.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS LATE SEPTEMBER HARVEST SCENE

PM291122 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "The Decisive Days of the Harvest"]

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by Monday 19 September grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 104.2 million hectares in the country and threshed on 98.6 million hectares, which is 95 percent of the cut area. Pulse crops had been harvested on 5.5 million hectares. Corn grain had been reaped on 1.4 million hectares.

Sugar beets had been lifted on 1.3 million hectares, or 36 percent of the sown area, potatoes on 1.8 million hectares, or 60 percent of the sown area, and vegetables had been picked on 613,000 hectares, or 47 percent of the sown area. Flax pulling is drawing to a close.

In Moscow and the Moscow region the weather is superb -- an Indian summer. The mushroom season has started and the grass aftermath is growing. It is a peaceful and pleasant time. In general in the Nonchernozem zone this is not a bad time. Because of this, too, many more potatoes have been lifted than had been lifted by this time last year, and the yield is not bad. Vegetables are quite good, too.

Here I recall some footage from a TV report from Moscow Oblast vegetable fields. A well-dressed sovkhoz director stood in a sunny plot at the end of September and told the reporter: "Despite extremely difficult weather conditions, we are gathering the harvest in organized fashion and endeavoring to avoid losses."

Meanwhile, the merciless lens of the TV camera recorded that the cabbages were more than ready to be picked, several empty trucks stood nearby, and the field was full of people. Were these extremely difficult weather conditions? Unfortunately, we have grown accustomed to use these conditions as an excuse to explain our sluggishness and occasionally our inability and even unwillingness to work as these very conditions demand, conditions which are sometimes not that bad and in any case are unlikely to get better.

Aggressive zonal agrotechnical systems, the best forms of labor organization, high technological discipline, and, of course, the skills of agronomists and machine operators are called upon to alleviate these complex conditions of ours, which make farming in the greater part of our country a risky business.

People are indeed not having an easy time in the east of the country at the moment. They are tormented by rain. That is why one third of the grain remains to be harvested in the Altay, one half in Novosibirsk Oblast, and more than one third in Omsk Oblast.

The problem is this: The grain in Altay Kray, for instance, has been cut on 91 percent of the area, and in Omsk Oblast the figure is 83 percent; but clearly much less has been threshed. Incidentally, the weather was not dry during cutting either. What is this? Is it inertia or is it attributable to the traditional two-stage harvesting? Yes, in the east, in the country's steppe regions, this is actually a progressive method. But again, those selfsame weather conditions have to be taken into account. Especially as the meteorological service had issued an unfavorable forecast earlier. And the forecast (despite the fact that we often criticize this service) was right, unfortunately. Yet many farms in the east carried on as if this time the skies would smile throughout the harvest.

As a result, the pace during the past week was not high. Grain was cut on 3.5 million hectares and threshed on 4.5 million hectares.

The harvest and the procurement of output is proceeding better than in past years in the country as a whole. More grain has been purchased. The replenishment of the spring crop seed stocks is proceeding quite well. The level of potato, vegetable, and fruit purchases is above last year's.

Cotton growers are working in organized fashion. The harvest was slightly delayed -- the cold spring made its mark -- but now it has gained momentum. This is what G. Dimov, our own correspondent in Uzbekistan reports: "In Khorezm Oblast (which at present holds second place after the south's Bukhara Oblast in the republic oblasts' competition and is a serious contender for first place) even before the cotton-picking machines arrived in the fields, the daily gain in procurements exceeded 1.8 percent, and the total by 22 September exceeded 18 percent of the annual plan. Now the harvesting machinery has gone into action."

We are in the last days of September. They can be described as the decisive days of the harvest. Of course, there is still work in the fields in October too, but it is in the immediate future that farmers aim to complete the grain harvest and much other work.

PROGRESS, PROBLEMS IN FRUIT, VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

LD021727 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast: video talk by political observer L.A. Voznesenskiy]

[Text] A few days ago the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee examined the work of the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable farming on the fulfillment of the decision of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR aimed at improving the organization of production, procurement, processing, and marketing of fruit and vegetables, grapes, and potatoes.

[Begin Voznesenskiy videorecording] Hello, comrades. For the past year or two the inhabitants of Rostov and Chelyabinsk, Donetsk and Kharkov, Vilnius and Kishinev and a number of other towns have been noting with satisfaction an improvement in supplies of vegetables, potatoes, and fruit. But this is not the case everywhere, only in places where the efforts of the central economic organs have met with initiative and great work from party, Soviet, and other local organizations of labor collectives. One of the brightest examples of what can be done over a short period to improve the supply of vegetables and fruit to the population is Saratov. Before the beginning of the last 5-year plan period it was one of the most backward towns in this respect. And then workers in agriculture, and oblast organizations, in close cooperation with towns, took matters in hand, and in 4-5 years the production of these goods was nearly doubled. A (?network) of large, specialized vegetable-growing farms has been set up around the town. A lot of work on irrigating land, building greehouses and new bases for storing output has been done. Practically every link of the road, as they say, from the field to the shop has been improved. And now the Saratovians have not only entirely ensured their own supplies of these goods in the required range, but also export them to other towns.

(?Later) their example turns out to be infectious for other large and small towns and villages, too.

Well, a few words about another problem connected with today's theme: storage of vegetables, potatoes, and fruit. I could even say, once more and twice more about their storage.

It seems to me that today that is a central problem in the solution of the task of improving supplies of fruit and vegetables to the population. For every year we lose as many of them as the increase we have grown over 10 whole years. That is an inadmissable luxury, even if only because vegetables and fruit are extremely valuable components of human nutrition.

To put the problem of storage of output in the forefront is rational from an economic point of view, too. For example, it is well known that to store one ton of potatoes, one needs to spend a tenth of the money needed to increase production by the same ton. And here is another concrete fact: The inter-farm (?garden) Pamyat Ilyicha, in Slobodzeyskiy Rayon, Moldavia has storehouses for 13,000 tons. The cost of the storehouses was R6 million, and the annual profit from them is R2 million. In other words they pay for themselves completely over 3 years. And yet there is still not a feeling that this is the direction that our main efforts, and -- most importantly -- money, are concentrated in, that underestimating the importance of storing the products we have is finished with once and for all, although, for example, providing storage during harvesting, transporting, and processing of vegetables is equal, in the opinion of specialists, to an addition of nearly 20 percent to the harvest.

To judge from statistics, between 1965 and 1983 inclusive the use of fruit and vegetables per person in our country changed as follows: Potatoes went down by 32 kg -- and this is very good, since it points to an improvement in the structure of our diet -- vegetables and cucurbits went up by 29, fruit and berries by 141 g. This is encouraging, but not enough, from the point of view of rational diet according to modern medical norms. It means that workers of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, and many central and local organs are faced with work, work, and more work to solve one of the most pressing tasks of the Food Program of the USSR, the task of general improvement in supplying the population with potatoes, vegetables, and fruit. [end videorecording]

URALSK, SMOLENSK OBLASTS FULFILL GRAIN TARGETS

PM261337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Report by USSR Central Statistical Administration under the heading "News": "Granaries Fill"]

[Text] Implementing the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee Plenums and fulfilling the Food Program tasks, agricultural workers in Uralsk Oblast have this year grown a good grain harvest, harvested it in a well-organized manner, and successfully fulfilled their socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state.

The motherland's granaries have taken delivery of 2,036,000 metric tons of grain from the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The volume procured is equivalent to two annual plans. The plan procurement targets for all types of grain crops have been overfulfilled. Some 816,000 metric tons of wheat -- the main food crop -- have been sold to the state; strong and valuable varieties account for around 70 percent of the total. Some 98,000 metric tons of millet -- an important hulled crop -- have been delivered. Farms in the oblast have laid in a full stock of grain seed for next year's crop.

Fulfilling the tasks set out by the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee Plenums with regard to agriculture's further development, farmers in Smolensk Oblast have fulfilled their socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state. Grain-reception enterprises have taken delivery of 246,000 metric tons of grain from the oblast's farms.

A full stock of grain seed for next year's crop has been laid in. The sale of grain to the state is continuing.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

'SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES' IN COSMONAUTS' ACTIVITIES

LD031028 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Substantial changes are being introduced this week in the program of Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov, the two Soviet cosmonauts aboard the Salyut orbital station. In their fourth month in orbit, the men will concentrate on experiments to obtain new semiconducting materials and biologically pure substances for medicine. Previous space missions showed that at this stage, crews tend to show a certain decline in their activity. A change from routine should help cosmonauts to readopt faster.

Flight 'Proceeding Normally'

LD301336 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- A TASS special correspondent reports from mission control centre:

The cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksander Aleksandrov have been working abroad the Salyut 7 orbital station for 95 days.

Today's programme includes technical experiments, observations of the earth's surface, and physical exercises. The cosmonauts use for geophysical investigations, along with photo and spectrometric equipment, a visual portable colorimeter, "Tsvet-1".

The crew devoted much of their working time in recent days to physical and technical experiments. Using the "Pion" installation, they conducted a series of tests to study peculiarities of heat and mass transference and multi-phase medium physics in zero-gravity. The processes involved were recorded on film and videotape with the use of holographic equipment. Micro-accelerations occuring aboard the orbital complex were measures during experiments with the help of highly sensitive gauges.

According to telemetry and reports by the cosmonauts, the flight of the research complex Salyut-7-Soyuz T-9 is proceeding normally.

The state of the crew members' health is good. The cosmonauts are feeling fine.

TASS REPORTS 30 SEP LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1501

LD301559 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 30 TASS -- Artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1501", the next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today.

Scientific equipment designed to continue outer space exploration is installed on board the satellite.

The initial period of revolution of the satellite is 94.4 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 516 kilometres; minimum distance -- 470 kilometres; inclination of the orbit -- 82.9 degrees.

The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.